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Japan

Okinawans Demand Return of Land Leased to U.S.

OW2111143290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Naha, Nov 21 (KYODO)—A total of 290 landowners in Okinawa are demanding the return of 39,500 square meters of land leased to U.S. forces in a suit filed with the Naha District Court on Wednesday.

According to the landowners, their leases will expire in May 1992, but the Japanese Government has ordered them to extend the contracts in August and October.

The plaintiffs, who own part of the land in the U.S. Kadena Air Base, Naha's Military Port, Camp Hansen, and Futenma Airport, argued that the government order to lease the land for U.S. military facilities runs counter to the Japanese Constitution's ban on possession of military power and its renunciation of the right of belligerency.

Under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the Japanese Defense Agency is required to provide land for U.S. troops stationed in Japan.

Of the 50,000 U.S. military personnel in Japan, 35,000 are in Okinawa, Japan's southernmost island prefecture, which was returned to Japan in 1972 from the U.S. About 20 percent of Okinawa's main island is occupied by U.S. and Japanese military sites.

The Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau is taking legal procedures with 28,000 local landowners to extend land leases due to expire in May 1992. Some 500 of the landowners, including the 290 who filed Wednesday's lawsuit, have refused to extend their leases.

U.S. Navy Considers Sending Japanese to Mideast

OW2211194690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1529 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—The U.S. Naval Forces in Japan are considering sending Japanese employees to the Persian Gulf, where U.S.-led multinational naval and land forces are arrayed against Iraqi troops, informed sources said Thursday.

The employees, at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka south of Tokyo, were apparently asked this week to go to the Persian Gulf to advise U.S. repairmen on daily maintenance and repair of ships sent from Yokosuka to the Gulf, the sources said.

The sources said a direct request was made to the ship repair facility section of the U.S. Naval Forces in Yokosuka, covering areas from the West Pacific to the Indian Ocean where U.S. vessels are deployed.

It was not clear how many employees might be involved. The U.S. forces in Yokosuka also requested Japanese employees to make preliminary estimates of the cost of full-fledged repairs of the Yokosuka-based ships when they return from the Middle East.

Other sources said the naval base has also asked some Japanese employees in its electronics section to go to Bahrain to repair Yokosuka-based vessels because of their familiarity with the ships.

Japanese Defense Facilities Administration Agency officials said they were not aware of any plans to dispatch Yokosuka-based Japanese employees to the Persian Gulf, adding they will investigate whether the employees will be sent there.

Foreign Ministry officials also said they will investigate whether it is appropriate for the Japanese employees to be sent to the Middle East in line with provisions of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Japan-U.S. Agreement on the Status of U.S. Forces in Japan.

The ministry officials said they are worried that the dispatch of the employees might have a negative impact on a new international peacekeeping cooperation bill now being studied by the government.

The new bill is a replacement for a bill scrapped in the last session of the Diet that would have allowed the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces personnel to take part in peacekeeping operations overseas.

The sources said Japanese employees at U.S. bases in Japan have previously been dispatched overseas only for training and to attend meetings.

Leaders Express Regret Over Thatcher Resignation

OW2211155490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1533 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Thursday he greatly regretted the resignation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and described her as a strong-willed leader who gave great impetus to Britain.

"I very much regret the resignation of such a prominent leader from the front line," Kaifu said in an official statement, adding that Thatcher had done a great deal to improve relations between Japan and Britain.

In another statement Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said the resignation of such an experienced and powerful leader was a major loss to the world in a time of changing international conditions.

Thatcher announced her resignation Thursday just two days after failing to win an outright victory in a conservative party leadership battle with Michael Heseltine, a former defense minister and cabinet colleague.

Kaifu said he had had four rounds of summit talks with Thatcher and had been impressed by her determination.

He said he remembers with particular gratitude the remarks she made in support of Japan's position at the Houston summit in July.

Regardless of who is Thatcher's successor, Kaifu said, the Japanese Government would like to maintain its good relations with Britain.

Nakayama said that Thatcher had visited Japan four times since becoming British premier in May 1979 and had done much to promote relations between Britain and Japan, especially in economic fields. He said she had also made efforts to strengthen solidarity between Europe, Japan and the United States.

"The Japanese Government hopes to maintain close dialogue with the British Government under Mrs. Thatcher's successor and to maintain and further develop the good bilateral relationship with Britain established under her leadership," Nakayama said in his statement.

Another top government official said Thatcher's resignation comes as a surprise and a loss to Japan, but relations between Japan and Britain are unlikely to be adversely affected in a fundamental way.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that Britain and Japan, two island countries with a history of close contacts, share the kind of relationship that is unlikely to be swayed by any change in the leadership in London.

He said that while there is no cause for concern over any shift in Britain's policy toward Japan, there is uncertainty over how well acquainted with Japan the next British leader will be.

In this regard, Japan is anxious to preserve the so-called "global partnership" between itself, Britain and the United States, the official said.

The official noted that when Thatcher first came to power she was not so well informed about Japan, but with the passage of years she acquired a deeper knowledge and began actively promoting closer ties between London and Tokyo.

He said that Thatcher had always been very direct in her language when she made various demands on Japan, especially in the area of trade, but added that her strong leadership had nevertheless been viewed in Tokyo as a plus for the relationship.

The next British leader will inevitably come to power without the stature of Thatcher, though stature is something that can be acquired in the course of time, the official noted.

Commenting on Britain's often stormy relations with the European Community (EC), the official said that the resignation of Thatcher is likely to diminish the "ideological split" between the two.

In any case, he said, Britain has been leaning in the direction of closer integration with Europe, though concern over the island country's losing its cultural distinctiveness as a result of closer EC integration goes beyond Thatcher.

The official said that Thatcher's resignation will not necessarily speed up the political integration of the EC countries, though it may facilitate speedier economic integration.

He saw no change in Britain's policy with regard to the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

The official noted that in comparison with other countries in Europe, Japan and Britain have shared a special relationship and Britain has been the most accepting and forthcoming in its approach to Japan.

The official was reluctant to comment on Thatcher's possible successor, but noted that Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd is one reported candidate who is well-acquainted with Japan.

He said that the resignation has surprised Japan as Thatcher had committed herself to fighting on the second ballot for the conservative party leadership.

In addition to Heseltine and Hurd, Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major has also announced his candidacy for the premiership. The second ballot will take place among conservative party members of parliament on November 27.

Firms See Position Unaffected

OW2211150190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1444 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Three leading Japanese manufacturers said Thursday they do not expect their operations in Britain to be adversely affected by the surprise resignation the same day of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Honda Motor Co. said it does not think that political change in Britain will affect its auto production project there, while Toyota Motor Corp. said it expects the next Conservative party leader to pursue Thatcher's free economic policies.

Both firms are currently preparing to start auto production in Britain.

Industry sources who noted that Thatcher had always asserted that cars produced by Japanese firms in Britain are "made in the EC" said, however, it remains to be seen whether her successor will extend as much cooperation to Japanese automakers as she did.

Meanwhile, Takuma Yamamoto, chairman of Fujitsu Ltd., said he expects Britain to maintain its free market policy. Fujitsu has agreed to acquire the British computer maker Icl.

Thatcher's resignation announcement came only two days after she failed to win outright victory in a party leadership battle with Michael Heseltine, a former defense minister and cabinet colleague.

She initially vowed to fight on in a second parliamentary party ballot, but resigned in the hope that her fractured Tory Party would unite behind a new leader before the next general election, which must be held by mid-1992.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major have both announced their candidacies, and will contest the premiership with Heseltine in the second ballot on November 27.

Nakayama Expected To Visit Moscow in Early Jan

OW2211123190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's visit to the Soviet Union will most likely take place in the first week of January, Soviet diplomatic sources in Tokyo said Thursday.

Nakayama will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to lay the groundwork for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan in mid-April. The foreign ministers' talks had originally been planned for mid-December.

Japanese officials have said the visit was postponed because of scheduling difficulties on both sides. But the Soviet sources, speaking anonymously, blamed the delay on "circumstances on the Japanese side."

The sources implied that the most likely period for Nakayama's trip is between January 2 and 6, but they said the second week of the month is also a possibility.

The diplomats said the two foreign ministers will discuss the rapidly changing face of Europe, the slower pace of change in the Asia-Pacific region, the Persian Gulf crisis, and bilateral relations ahead of Gorbachev's visit.

Bilateral discussions are expected to center on the dispute over four Japanese-claimed islands seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II, while the Soviets are likely to clarify their hopes for emergency humanitarian assistance from Japan.

The diplomats said the Soviets will explain the new role that the Russian Federation would play in any discussion with Japan of possible territorial readjustments.

Japan says a territorial settlement in its favor must be part of a proposed bilateral peace treaty.

The Soviets agree that the treaty must address "geographical" issues, but say that it must also respect "the results of World War II."

RSFSR Likely To Participate in Soviet Talks

OW2211125690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—The Russian Federation is likely to join the Soviet Government in talks with Japan on a peace treaty and the two countries' long-running territorial dispute, Soviet diplomatic sources in Tokyo said Thursday.

Representatives of the Russian Federation will probably participate "in some form" in the seventh session of a working-level forum set up by the two countries in December 1988 to hammer out a belated peace treaty, the sources said.

They said the subject of Russian participation in the next round of talks, which may be held in Moscow as early as January or February, will be explained to Japan in greater detail when Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama visits Moscow in early January for talks with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze.

The Soviets will probably explain the relationship "between the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the foreign ministries of the respective republics," said one Soviet diplomat.

As a precondition for signing a peace treaty and embarking on full-fledged ties with Moscow, Japan has demanded the return of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomais, a string of islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II and now populated by tens of thousands of Soviet citizens.

The islands lie under the administration of the Russian Federation, which has declared its sovereignty and said that no agreements affecting its territory can be made without gaining the Russian people's consent in a public referendum.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev has repeatedly pressed for involvement in the central government's talks with Japan, and sources said last week that federation leader Boris Yeltsin has secured a pledge from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that Russia will be consulted before his visit to Japan in April.

The diplomatic sources reiterated in more direct terms previous implicit Soviet requests for emergency Japanese humanitarian assistance to help tide the country over the harsh winter in the face of political and economic turmoil.

"We are in need of emergency food assistance and we make no attempt to conceal this need," said one diplomat.

"We are probably facing the most difficult period since initiating perestroyka and this difficulty is bound to peak in mid-winter," he said.

The diplomat said the Soviet Union needs more food, consumer goods, and medicine "to facilitate the progress of perestroyka and the future of democratic reforms."

The sources said that, while Moscow has not issued an official request for Japanese aid, it would be grateful for any assitance from the Japanese Government, local governments and sister cities, or private organizations.

Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov said in Tokyo last week that since perestroyka has helped bring about positive changes in the world, it is time for the world to help perestroyka by providing the Soviet Union with essential aid.

The United States and West European countries have agreed on the importance of helping the Soviet Union through the winter. Japan has yet to indicate whether it will follow suit.

The Soviet diplomats said that once the winter is over, the current shortages will most likely ease and the economic situation stabilize.

USSR Compiling List of Japanese War Detainees

OW2311062990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 KYODO—The Soviet Union will give Japan a list of dead Japanese war detainees and the location of their graves by the time Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev makes his planned first visit to Japan in mid-April next year, a senior Soviet official said in a monitored Soviet television broadcast Thursday.

The remarks, by Aleksandr Kirichenko, a senior official at the Oriental Studies Institute at the Soviet Science Academy, were made in reference to a Soviet television program on the postwar Soviet detention of Japanese nationals according to Radiopress in Tokyo which monitored the broadcast.

While showing photographs of Japanese war detainees and lists of their names, the Soviet report said documents showed that Soviet authorities at the time intended to use the Japanese as cheap labor for implementing the communist system.

The report also said that the Soviets aimed at transforming these Japanese detainees into supporters of the Soviet system, noting that the Japanese war detainees in each detention house wrote letters to the Soviet leadership, expressing their gratitude and commitment.

Kirichenko said the Soviets decided to hand the Japanese side a list of Japanese detainees and the location of their graves by Gorbachev's anticipated visit next spring.

He added that the publication of the lists will bring to light several things the Japanese side was not previously aware of.

"The Japanese people, due to the long political confrontation between the govements of the Soviet Union and Japan, were deprived of the right to know exactly when, where, and how many their colleagues died and were buried," Kirichenko said.

"Soviet troops captured 600,000 Japanese soldiers and 60,000 of them died (while in detention). This naturally caused pain to the Japanese people," Kirichenko said.

Nearly all of the 600,000 detained by advancing Soviet troops in the closing days of World War II, were sent to forced labor camps mostly in Siberia.

Others were sent to Soviet Europe and the Caucasus for railroad construction, factory work and other physical labor. About 10 percent of these detainees died while in detention.

In June, Japanese and Soviet academics and Red Cross officials issued in Tokyo a joint communique urging the establishment of a joint committee to review postwar Soviet detention of Japanese nationals, including the problems posed in documenting the dead detainees, renovation of their graves, and the issuance of forced labor certificates.

Kirichenko was among the Soviet participants in the meeting.

Japanese Embassy Vehicle Set Ablaze in Dhaka

OW2211003090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Dhaka, Nov. 22 KYODO—A Japanese Embassy jeep was set ablaze by antigovernment students in Dhaka on Wednesday. Two local employees who were in the jeep abandoned it when it came under attack. They were not injured in the incident, embassy officials said. Witnesses said students earlier threw stones breaking windows near Dhaka University, a stronghold of the antigovernment movement. Earlier this week a vehicle of the Dhaka office of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was also set on fire.

Meanwhile, major opposition alliances urging the resignation of the government of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad announced plans to stage a 72-hour general strike from December 10 to 12. The announcement came two days after the three alliances called for a transfer of power and formation of a caretaker government to hold parliamentary elections within three months.

The opposition also extended total support to a nationwide strike called by an all-party students' group for November 26. The strike is to protest an attack on students which they allege was carried out by armed activists of the ruling Jatiya Party in Dhaka on November 17.

Defying opposition calls and despite rising political tensions, Ershad left for the Maldives on Tuesday to attend the summit of the seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Nakayama To Discuss Gulf With Iranian Leaders

OW2211132690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama plans to visit Iran in late December for talks with Iranian leaders to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis and bilateral relations, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday.

Nakayama's visit to Iran is tentatively planned for December 22-26 but is not officially set, the sources said.

If Nakayama goes to Tehran, he will be the first Japanese foreign minister to visit Iran in three and half years. Former Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari visited Iran in June 1987 after attending the Venice summit of seven major economic powers.

Nakayama Plans To Meet ROK Cabinet Ministers

OW2311093190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 23 Nov 90

[By Hiromi Takigami]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and six other Cabinet ministers will hold talks with their South Korean counterparts in Seoul on Monday and Tuesday to discuss a wide range of international and bilateral issues covering political, economic and cultural fields.

The 15th session of the Japan-South Korea Ministerial Conference will focus on such major problems as the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, trade friction between the two countries, and high-tech transfer to South Korea, Japanese officials said.

Recent moves by Japan and North Korea to establish diplomatic ties are also expected to be high on the agenda, the officials said.

The two-day meeting will be the first of its kind since one in Tokyo in December 1986.

Japanese delegates present will be Nakayama, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama, International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto, Transport Minister Akira Ono, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tomio Yamamoto, and Science and Technology Agency chief Tomoji Oshima.

South Korean ministers attending include Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Justice Minister Yi Chong-nam, Trade and Industry Minister Pak Pil-su.

Following a plenary session and a series of bilateral sessions between counterparts on Monday, the Japanese ministers are scheduled to make courtesy calls on President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun.

At their two-day forum, the justice ministers from the two nations will focus much of their attention on ways of ending legal discrimination against resident Koreans, as Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu promised when President No Tae-u visited Japan in May.

An estimated 680,000 Koreans now reside in Japan, many of them descendants of conscripted laborers brought over during Japan's colonial rule of the Korean peninsula between 1910 and 1945. They do not have the right to vote in Japan.

They are also required to be fingerprinted at age 16 or older as foreign nationals and to carry special cards identifying them as foreigners. Koreans complain they must also endure job discrimination in Japan.

All foreign residents in Japan must carry such cards and submit fingerprints under present regulations, regardless of their length of residency.

Under a Japan-South Korea agreement reached last April 30, only third-generation South Koreans are exempt from registering their fingerprints.

The accord also grants them the automatic right of permanent residency, and limits deportation measures for resident Koreans found guilty of subversive crimes. It extends the allowable period of sojourn abroad from two to five years.

Japan plans to apply the fingerprinting exemption to first- and second-generation South Koreans living in Japan and to extend the period of uncontested reentry to five years, according to Japanese Government sources.

The sources, however, said the exemption measure will be implemented after an alternative for fingerprinting is found.

Japan will file the proposal at the ministerial meeting, the sources said.

Other demands from Seoul for resident Korean participation in local government and civil servant posts are to be worked out through negotiations between the two nations, Japanese officials said.

Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the Japanese delegation will explain to the South Korean side ongoing negotiations toward a rapprochement between Japan and North Korea.

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, and North Korea's governing Korean Workers' Party issued a joint declaration in Pyongyang on September 28 calling for the early establishment of diplomatic links.

In November, Japan and North Korea had two rounds of preliminary talks in Beijing to prepare for the start of full-fledged discussions toward establishing diplomatic relations.

But they failed to reach agreement on when, where and at what level to start full-scale talks.

According to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, a third round of talks is slated for mid-December.

The meeting was the first intergovernmental contact ever between Japan and North Korea, which was founded during the period of division of the Korean peninsula following liberation from Japanese rule at the end of World War II in 1945.

South Korean Prime Minister Kang met Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on November 13, during his stay in Tokyo to attend imperial enthronement ceremonies, and asked Kaifu to see that consultations with the North are kept in balance with developments in inter-Korean dialogue.

President No, meeting Japan's veteran politician Shin Kanemaru in Seoul on October 8, also called for full consultations with South Korea before Japan improves its ties with North Korea.

Kaifu told Kang that the improvement in relations with North Korea is aimed at promoting stability and the reduction of tension in the Korean peninsula, and pledged close consultations with South Korea.

In early September, Kang and North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk sat down at a negotiating table in Seoul for the highest level talks in the 45-year history of the divided peninsula. They held further talks in Pyongyang in mid-October.

Joint Survey Memorandum Signed With Indonesia

OW2111141290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 21 (KYODO)—Japanese and Indonesian companies on Wednesday signed a memorandum to undertake a joint engineering survey of the development of Madura Island, Indonesia. The signing was announced by visiting Indonesian State Minister for Research and Technology Bucharuddin Jusuf Habibie at a news conference.

The project calls for a development of the island by bridging a sea between the second-largest industrial city of Surabaya, and the island. Participating in the survey from Japan are Mitsubishi Corp., C. Itoh and Co., the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Shimizu Corp., and PT DMP [expansion unknown] from Indonesia.

The survey cost is projected at 100 million yen, which will be paid equally by the Japanese and Indonesian sides.

The survey team will also be participated in by the Indonesian Government. It will conduct a survey for construction of a bridge, water supply for regional development, and financial aspects for one year in drawing up a blueprint for the project, Habibie said.

CSCE Pact To Help Defense Plans, Soviet Ties

OW2211045090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said Thursday the 34-nation charter for a new Europe will be reflected in Japan's defense planning and will lead to improved relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The charter, signed by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact nations in Paris on Wednesday, will "have an impact on easing Japan-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union's attitude will probably change too," the chief cabinet secretary told a regular news conference.

"It is natural that defense plans reflect the overall international situation. Otherwise we would not be able to win understanding from our citizens," Sakamoto said.

The charter of Paris endorsing multiparty democracy and market economies was signed at the end of a three-day Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Sakamoto declined to respond to a reporter's question on how the pact would affect defense s ending, which has seen annual increases of more than 5 percent in recent years. Such matters will be discussed from now on, Sakamoto said.

The Defense Agency has requested 4.4 trillion yen for fiscal 1991 starting next April, an increase of 5.84 percent over the 1990 budget.

Sakamoto gave the charter high marks and said he expects the agreement to play an important role in building stability in Europe. Asked whether a similar arrangement was desirable in Asia, Sakamoto said it would depend on the future efforts of each area.

Japan and the United States have repeatedly voiced skepticism about forging a Pacific security alliance modeled on the CSCE.

Earlier in the day Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu praised the charter and said he hopes it would be fully implemented.

MITI Manufacturing Reform Scheme Gains Support

OW2111173490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1412 GMT 21 Nov 90

["News Focus: West Warming to MITI's Manufacturing Crisis Project (By Mitsuru Mabuchi and Waka Hamada)"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—To the officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), launching a grand new project to reshape the world's manufacturing industry into one more suited to the coming century seemed to follow a natural line of reasoning.

Such a project, they thought, could stem the disturbing exodus of young engineering majors from the manufacturing sector and answer the criticism that Japan receives every benefit from labors of Western countries in science and technology but gives little in return.

So when the proposal earlier this year on the Intelligent Manufacturing System (IMS) scheme was coolly received by the U.S. and European governments, MITI technologists were more surprised than disappointed.

But a growing sense of crisis over the future of their industries could yet bring the manufacturing giants of the United States, the European Community (EC), and Japan together and help prevent the plan from degenerating into an embarrassment for MITI.

"The Department of Commerce was at best lukewarm about the project at first, but strong lobbying from concerned U.S. companies changed their attitude dramatically," said Katsujiro Kida, director of MITI's Industrial Machinery Division.

The 10-year 1-billion-dollar project, MITI's first large-scale multilateral scheme to develop manufacturing technology, is designed to make the entire production process from market research to shipments into a highly automated and integrated system with a universal standard.

Already some 70 Japanese firms, including most of the leading manufacturers, have formally joined the project.

A two-day meeting was held in Tokyo on Monday and Tuesday among Japanese, U.S., and EC officials to decide on a framework for the project.

The schedule for the project has been delayed by more than 10 months because of the slow and hostile response from Washington and Brussels.

A high-ranking U.S. Commerce Department official was quoted by a U.S. newspaper as saying that the government is "very disturbed by the way the Japanese approached. They don't want a level playing field. They want to target our industries," the official said.

But there was also "concern among U.S. makers in a wide spectrum of fields that they could be left behind by the Japanese if they miss this opportunity," said a senior official of the Japanese subsidiary of a leading U.S. computer maker. The concern is well supported by some recent statistics.

Japanese exports of high-tech products, as defined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), ballooned 60-fold to 69 billion dollars in 1986 from only 1.2 billion dollars in 1965, according to a survey by the Science and Technology Agency. U.S. exports of these products also increased, but by a less staggering 1,350 percent, from 4.7 billion dollars to 63.5 billion.

A study by Michael E. Porter, a professor at Harvard Business School, said the American economy, compared to those of countries like Japan, has been "drifting for at least a decade" as the result of a slowdown in developing new technologies, upgrading facilities, and introducing new products.

"There are still jitters among American companies that joining a Japanese-led R and D program could lead to a one-way flow of technology to Japan, but the concerns about their losing their competitive edge outweighed the jitters," the computer company official, who refused to be identified, said.

Similar concerns among the European industries have inspired such pan-European projects as Esprit and Eureka, but their efforts have yet to produce any measurable results in increased exports of high-tech products.

But the Japanese manufacturing industry, despite its reputation for strength, is far from complacent about its future.

"The real motivation behind the IMS project is the rapidly spreading perception that we cannot survive if we continue to be the way we are," says Makoto Ibuka, vice president of Yokogawa Electric Corp.

In addition to the need for more standardized technology and a higher level of automation, partly the result of the increasingly severe labor shortage, a further woe for manufacturers is that the tarnished image of the manufacturing sector is driving a host of young engineers away from careers in that area.

"What is really serious is the fact that the brightest and best shirk the manufacturing industry," Ibuka said.

A survey by the technology agency revealed the number of applicants for engineering departments at universities peaked at 133,000 in 1987, and has since declined to 118,000 in 1989.

Many engineering majors at top universities land jobs in better-paid and more glamorous sectors, such as finance and services.

Kosuke Yamamoto, director-general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, said "there is an unfortunate image among young Japanese people that the manufacturing industry can be described by three Ds—dirty, dangerous, and demanding."

"The industry has no bright future if we fail to change that image," he added. But participants in the IMS project are far from convinced that the ambitious scheme will succeed.

Mark Lieberman, acting assistant secretary for technology policy at the Commerce Department who headed the U.S. team to the trilateral meeting, admitted there is "skepticism" on the U.S. side because the objectives of the project are not sufficiently well defined. The senior Japanese official of the U.S. computer maker said, "the project will have a huge impact on the manufacturing industry worldwide—if it ever produces results."

MITI Officials Comment on GATT Meeting

OW2211194790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1542 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Multilateral negotiations over establishing the new international regulations for protecting intellectual property will leave most of the thorny issues to the meeting of the trade ministers from over 100 countries slated for early December in Brussels, government officials said Thursday.

A draft text for an agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) in the current Uruguay Round of trade liberalizing talks will soon be compiled for submission to the trade negotiating committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The TRIP talks have been threatened by developing countries' unbending stance that most of the issues involved are not suitable under the framework of the GATT, which sponsors the Uruguay Round.

Industrial countries, on the other hand, have been calling for stricter protection of a wide range of intellectual property under the new GATT regulations.

There will be two different texts for the final agreement, reflecting the two positions, the officials said.

The most contentious issue in the field is whether pharmaceutical and food products should also be covered by the international IPR protection legislation.

The opposition from developing countries to have these products included in the subject matter of the GATT rules has created an impasse that could be solved only through high-level political decisions at the Brussels meeting.

Another sticky problem is the U.S. patent law that grants a patent to the first to invent rather than the first to file.

The Philippines is the only other nation that adopts that principle.

The negotiators' efforts to unify the patent granting rule on the first-to-file principle have been frustrated by U.S. persistence in its domestic rule.

One of the compromising proposals over the question is to allow countries to adopt whichever principle they want, but require them to observe nondiscrimination in implementing the rules, the official said.

Among other major issues are whether to apply the most-favored-nation principle, the backbone of the GATT, to the field, and how long patent duration should be.

The only important question that is believed near an agreement is confining broader measures to prevent counterfeit goods from entering the countries to those covering trade marks and copy rights, they said.

Bombs, Rallies Mark Opposition to Emperor's Rite

OW2211193690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1428 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Radicals set off bombs while more moderate groups staged hunger strikes and rallies throughout Japan on Thursday in protest against Emperor Akihito's controversial Shinto rite at the imperial palace, the last major event in his enthronement ceremonies.

Critics say the religious ceremony, financed by the government and attended by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other government leaders, violates the constitutional separation of religion and state.

Scholars have also expressed concern that the ritual, which involve Emperor Akihito's communion with the Shinto gods through a food offering, would deify the emperor and revive the adoration of the imperial system as in prewar Japan.

In Kyoto, police said six explosions were heard near the Katsura Detached Palace on Thursday night. Four home-made mortar shells were found, including one near the front entrance and the other near a side entrance, police said. There were no reports of injuries or damage.

The explosions were heard shortly after 9 P.M.—roughly coinciding with the time Emperor Akihito performed the food offering ritual at the imperial palace in Tokyo.

In Tokyo, 400 people held a rally Thursday evening to coincide with the controversial grand thanksgiving ritual, called Daijosai in Japanese.

The protesters, most of them members of Christian and other civic groups, criticized the government for attempting to turn the emperor into a god through the secretive ceremony.

About 100 students held an anti-Daijosai variety show on the campus of Waseda University, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's alma mater.

Far left extremists, defying an intense police crackdown, staged separate rallies at two Tokyo parks, vowing to "crush" the Daijosai.

At one rally at a park in the Roppongi District, the Kakurokyo group, or Revolutionary Workers Council, took responsibility for setting afire a Shinto shrine in Miyagi Prefecture in northern Japan Wednesday night. The rally was attended by 150 radicals, their faces masked to avoid police identification.

The National Christian Council, the umbrella organization of major Protestant denominations in Japan, said about 600 Protestants launched an overnight fast at more than 100 churches across the nation Thursday as part of a hunger-strike campaign under way since Monday.

In Osaka, labor unionists joined a group of social outcasts known as "burakumin" in a rally Thursday night to protest what they called the government's attempt to politicize the imperial institution by supporting the Daijosai with public funds. Organizers said 1,000 people attended the rally.

In a rally in Sendai, attended by about 150 university staffers and scholars, Junshiro Kawabata, associate professor of religion at Tohoku Gakuin University, said deification of the emperor finds support in Japan because "the Japanese nation itself believes in supranatural forces."

Earlier Thursday in Fukuoka, a Shinto shrine dedicated to the legendary grandson of sun goddess Amaterasu was burned down in what police suspect was arson by extremist opponents of the Daijosai.

A series of anti-Daijosai events—including dramas poking fun at the imperial family, hunger strikes and rallies—were also reported in other parts of Kyushu.

Emperor Finalizes Enthronement With Shinto Rites

OW2211132390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Emperor Akihito prepared to announce his accession to the imperial deities in a Shinto ceremony Thursday evening as Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and his cabinet sat nearby in outdoor pavilions, barred from view of the secret Daijosai rites.

Emperor Akihito, wearing a white silk kimono symbolizing purity, entered the specially constructed shrine complex in the Imperial Palace grounds where in six hours of torch-lit rituals he was to make elaborate offerings of food and sake to the mythical sun Goddess Amaterasu.

Outside the palace some 30,000 police officers were on duty in Tokyo in a bid to prevent attacks by radicals who say the rites, due to end at 3 A.M. Friday, are aimed at deifying the emperor as in prewar days.

Police suspected anti-emperor radicals were responsible for a fire at a Shinto shrine in Fukuoka on Thursday that nearly burned to the ground.

The Daijosai, or thanksgiving rite, has also been criticized by opposition parties, Christians, and some citizens groups who say the ceremony violates the Constitution's separation of religion and state.

Tatsutaro Honda, 76, one of the 1,700 citizens who filed a suit at the Osaka District Court in September against the 2.5 billion yen ceremony said it would cause unease in other Asian nations that were invaded by the Imperial Japanese Army in World War II.

The heads of the Japan Socialist Party and the Buddhist-backed Komeito, and the governors of Hokkaido and Kanagawa Prefecture who were among some 900 invited guests, boycotted the event.

The final attendance was 733, the Imperial Household Agency said.

Before departing for the ceremony Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a news conference the cabinet's presence at the ceremony does not signify the intervention of government in religion, or an increasing influence of religion on government.

He said the secrecy shrouding the ceremony was a necessary part of tradition.

Unlike the enthronement ceremony last Monday attended by representatives of 158 nations, no foreign countries are being represented at the Daijosai.

In the first three-hour part of the ceremony Emperor Akihito offers newly harvested rice and other delicacies gathered from each of Japan's 47 prefectures which he painstakingly places into traditional oak-leave dishes.

He then partakes in the meal himself in a symbolic communion with the gods. After a three-hour break, the ceremony is repeated in a different shrine.

Ancient aboriginal music accompanies parts of the ceremony.

Empress Michiko accompanies the emperor into the compound, but Emperor Akihito is alone except for two court maidens who assist the emperor when he makes the offering in an inner sanctuary furnished with a bed and ceremonial seats for himself and his ancestors.

The Imperial Household Agency said the bed is for the sun goddess to rest upon, and denied one academic theory that the emperor enters into a symbolic sexual liaison with the deities during the ceremony.

In television pictures taken from a distance, Emperor Akihito was seen moving slowly toward the shrines on a mat trodden on only by the emperor, accompanied on both sides by court officials holding an imperial parasol above the emperor's head.

But most of the ceremony will be unrecorded, as journalists are being kept away from the sanctuaries.

The rite, which dates back over 1,300 years, is the last of the major ceremonies surrounding the enthronement.

Emperor Akihito became emperor immediately upon the death of his father, known posthumously as Emperor Showa, on January 7, 1989.

The enthronement ceremonies were delayed to observe a year of mourning, and to wait for the new rice needed for the Daijosai.

Anti-Imperial Arson Attacks Continue

OW2311055790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 KYODO—Fires broke out in three Shinto shrines and four railway-related facilities in five prefectures almost simultaneously around midnight Thursday in what police suspect are arson by far-left extremists opposed to the imperial system.

There were no reports of injuries.

Police said the fires occurred within one hour around midnight Thursday, apparently timed to coincide with a controversial Shinto ceremony which took place overnight at the Imperial Palace, the last major event of Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremonies.

The thanksgiving rite, financed by the government and attended by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other government leaders, prompted widespread dissent among politicians and scholars, many of whom argue that it violates the constitutional separation of state and religion.

Police said they found automatic fire-ignition devices in the debris of two gutted shrines and two railway stations, and were investigating the cases as arson.

One of the fires, which broke out around 12:35 A.M., destroyed the Shinmyo Shrine in Omiya, Tochigi Prefecture.

Two other Shinto shrines, one located in Otsuki, Yamanashi Prefecture, and the other in Ushiku, Ibaraki Prefecture, were damaged by fires that broke out within one hour of the Shinmyo fire.

Fires also damaged the passengers' waiting rooms of two East Japan Railways stations, one in Kimitsu, Chiba Prefecture, and the other in Otsuki, Yamanashi Prefecture.

At around the same time, fires broke out at the East Japan Railways station in Matsudo, Chiba Prefecture, gutting about 30 bicycles parked there, and also at an East Japan Railways station in Iwate Prefecture in northern Japan, damaging a railways maintenance room and an adjacent warehouse.

Meanwhile, police in Kyoto on Friday began investigating a mortar attack launched on the Katsura Imperial Villa on the previous night. Four mortars were fired at the sprawling villa shortly after 9 P.M. Thursday. Police said they have recovered a homemade mortar firing device at a riverside site about 500 meters from the villa.

Three shells landed in the grounds of the villa but caused no damage. The fourth shell has yet to be located, police said.

Official Hints at UN Bill Delay Until 1991

OW2111141490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 21 (KYODO)—A top government official hinted Wednesday that the government will have to delay until next year submission of a bill allowing Japan to send people overseas to take part in United Nations peacekeeping activities.

A U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill that would have allowed the overseas dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel for U.N. peacekeeping activities, drafted in the face of U.S. pressure for a larger Japanese role in the Persian Gulf crisis, was scrapped in a recent session of the Diet, Japan's parliament.

Opposition parties denounced the bill, which would have allowed the first dispatch of Japanese troops overseas since the end of World War II, as unconstitutional. Japan's Constitution renounces force as a means of settling international disputes and says the country will not maintain land, sea or air forces.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the government has no time to produce a new bill before finalizing the budget for fiscal 1991, which begins in April. The fiscal 1991 budget proposal must be finalized by the end of the year so it can be deliberated during the 150-day ordinary Diet session scheduled to open December 10.

Another government source said the new bill could be presented to the Diet after the 1991 budget is approved, which could happen as late as April.

The top official said the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) have not yet thoroughly discussed the contents of the new bill. The LDP and the two moderate opposition parties agreed November 9 to set up a corps excluding SDF members to assist United Nations-sponsored peacekeeping operations.

The original U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill died in the House of Representatives in the latest extraordinary Diet session, which closed November 10.

Bank of Japan Governor Assesses Overall Economy

OW2211062890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno warned Thursday that a drastic rise of the yen against the dollar would damage the world economy, though a stronger yen is welcome since it helps ease upward pressure on prices.

"I welcome the appreciation of the yen," Mieno said. "But a drastic rise in the yen, or a plunge in the U.S. dollar, would cause confusion in the world economy and should be avoided."

Assessing the state of the global economy, the central bank chief also said the Japanese economy is continuing its "relatively good performance," despite the negative impact of higher oil prices amid the Persian Gulf crisis.

To keep the economy in good shape, however, prices should be controlled through a tight monetary policy, he said.

Speaking at a gathering of business leaders, Mieno said the current uptrend by the yen against the dollar is a reflection of growing confidence in Japan's economic fundamentals and concern over a flagging U.S. economy.

He said a higher yen is contributing to the nation's price stability, by offsetting the adverse effect of the oil price spiral after Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Though the strong yen weakens exports and thus has a deflationary effect on the economy, such an effect is also eased somewhat by the brisk expansion of the Japanese economy, he said.

Mieno said Japan's domestic prices are within a safe range at present, though wholesale and consumer prices in recent months posted a marked rise from a year earlier, largely due to the crisis in the Middle East.

However, there are some worrisome factors, such as the tight labor market and the heated economy, which might boost inflationary pressure, he said.

"We will continue to put the top priority of our monetary engineering on price stability, while watching the effect of past credit tightening," he said.

Mieno also said the Japanese economy, which will soon enter its fifth year of expansion, has so far capably weathered higher oil prices and the slump on the Tokyo stock market.

He pointed out that the BOJ's tight monetary policy, the higher yen, and energy-saving efforts for the past decade are behind the resilience of the Japanese economy.

"And the strength will be maintained unless higher oil prices translate into 'homemade inflation'," he said.

But he said that in order to maintain its sustained growth, the economy should slow its growth pace, to around 4 percent from the 5 percent over the past four years.

He noted personal consumption and capital spending, the two locomotives for Japan's current second-longest period of economic growth, will remain basically strong, though slightly slowed due to high interest rates and lingering uncertainties over the Gulf turbulence.

While stable prices support consumer confidence, the labor shortage and the increasing need for technological innovation will help Japanese businesses continue their spending on plant and equipment.

Commenting on the U.S. economy, Mieno said the Gulf crisis has dealt a serious blow to the U.S. economy, which had already been on a downward slope.

Oil price inflation and the threat of recession will force the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, to perform a tightrope balancing act that requires it to boost the foundering economy while containing inflationary pressures, he said.

Mieno added that he expects the FED to keep a tight grip on credit to squeeze the pressure out of the economy.

Mongolia

MPRP Extends Congress, Personnel Changes Made

LD2211100790 Berlin ADN International Service in German 0754 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—Faced with an acute economic crisis, with growing supply problems in food and energy, as well as rising unemployment, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee has extended its plenary congress, originally planned to last two days, until Thursday. There is controversy mainly about the communists' strategy for taking the country into the market economy. Gombojabyn Ochirbat, chairman of the party, which officially gave up its leading role in the spring and distanced itself from Stalinism, renewed his call for state regulation in his report to the leading body, 90 percent of which was replaced at the special party congress in April. He advocated retaining the agricultural cooperatives, whose members have been able to keep private livestock for the last year, and handing over factories to "labor collectives." On the other hand, the National Progress Party, whose Davaagiyn Ganbold is the first vice premier, has espoused a transition to the market economy without any experiments.

The report also condemns "internal confrontations" and certain forces that want to exploit the people's struggle for rebirth of national traditions for their own ends. The party chief in a major factory in Ulaanbaatar spoke directly to the plenum about the difficulties in the economic and social sphere, caused by lack of discipline and order in the economy, authorities, and organizations.

The Central Committee dismissed Foreign Minister Tserenpiliyn Gombosuren from the party presidium and elected in his place the chairman of the capital's party committee, Budragchaagiyn Dashyondon. Tsebeenjabyn Oold and Budyn Sumiyaa, who were responsible for party control and ideology, lost their posts as Central Committee secretaries. Four hitherto hardly known officials have become members of the Presidium and secretaries of the Central Committee.

Meeting Marks October Revolution Anniversary

OW1411063790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] A meeting timed to the October Revolution anniversary was held at the Peace and Friendship House in Ulaanbaatar. Speaking there, Deputy Chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Mr. (Sumyaa) noted that this revolution marked the beginning of profound changes of entire humanity. Thanks to this revolution the Mongolian people gained independence and [words indistinct]. (Sumyaa) further indicated that the Mongolian people cherish the friendship with the Soviet people and (?nation) continues to develop good-neighborly relations with the USSR [sentence as heard].

Apart from this in Ulaanbaatar, like in Mongolia, no demonstrations of working people were held for the first time in modern Mongolia's history as (?used to be done) in the past years.

Joint Committee Session With Yugoslavs Opens

OW1511052790 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Nov (MONTSAME)—A delegation headed by Nicola Gasovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Mongolian-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, arrived here today to take part in the sixth session of the intergovernmental committee.

The delegation was met at the capital's Bayant-uhaa airport by (D. Doyod), first vice minister of trade and industry of the MPR, and other officials as well as Vasilije Vasiljevic, SFRY ambassador to Mongolia.

The session of the Mongolian-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation opened here on the same day.

North Korea

Yon Hyong-muk Leaves for Visit to PRC 23 Nov

SK2311103290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang today to pay an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The premier and his entourage were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and other officials concerned.

Chiang Zhengcai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, and Embassy officials saw them off.

Talks With Li Peng

SK2311104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Beijing November 23 (KCNA)—Talks between Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, were held today at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Korean Ambassador to China Chu Chang-chun and other suite members, and on the Chinese side were Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs and Trade Wang Wendong, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi and other suite members.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Choe Tae-pok Speaks at Anniversary Meeting

SK2311062390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Speech by Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretary of the party Central Committee, at the central report meeting held on the afternoon of 18 November at the Central Youth Hall in Pyongyang to mark the 15th anniversary of the launching of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions—recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Under the solemn circumstances in which we are vigorously waging the all-out march movement of the nineties to occupy the high hill of socialism, cherishing the lofty pride of carrying out the revolution and the great aspiration for the future, today we greet the 15th anniversary of the launching of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Since its first torch began to flare up, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has rapidly expanded in all fields of socialist construction, has displayed great vitality in the accomplishment of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—, and has vigorously inspired our people's struggle for socialist construction.

Recalling with dignity the rewarding course of the past 15 years in which the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been waged under the leadership of the party and the leader, we are filled with a firm determination to struggle more staunchly for the complete victory of socialism and for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the banner of the three revolutions and with a firm faith in the certain victory and revolutionary optimism. [applause]

Comrades: The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a new popular mass movement of high form to accelerate socialist and communist construction by vigorously waging the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—which is the general line of our party in socialist construction. A mass movement is a mighty method for mass mobilization, and skillfully organizing and developing a mass movement is an important requirement of mass leadership art. Attaching great significance to the role of the mass movement in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, our party has actively accelerated the revolution and construction at every stage of the developing revolution by initiating and developing various forms of mass movement in conformity with the demands of the revolution and with the aspiration of the popular masses and the degree of their preparedness.

The all-out nation-founding thought mobilization movement, the production increase emulation movement, and the illiteracy eradiction movement—which were waged under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song right after national liberation—were the movements of the entire masses. These led our people to rise up as one in building a new society at that time, and the flames of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—flared up directly from these movements. [applause]

The Chollima movement, the Chollima work team movement—which was waged in the postwar period—was all-people's all-out march movement. This made it possible to accelerate socialist construction at an extraordinarily rapid speed by sweeping out all things old and backward in all fields—economic, cultural, ideological, and moral—and, thus, effected constant innovations. Amid the furious flames of this movement which effected a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construciton, the historic task of socialist industrialization was successfully fulfilled. In the seventies, when revolution and construction were constantly advanced and the task of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea came to the forefront, our party and people were faced with an urgent requirement for developing the mass movement to a higher stage.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—who is safeguarding, defending, and developing the great leader's ideology and theory on the mass movement—not only planned an all-people's mass movement of new form with his deep insight into the mature demands of the developing revolution, but he also wisely led the struggle to open the road for the historic beginning of the movement. [applause]

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the struggle slogan, which accorded with the historic stage of realizing the work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, and clearly elucidated the struggle target and direction of the mass movement to be waged anew. Along with this, the dear leader actively inspired the revolutionary zeal of the popular masses, the main force of the mass movement, and further strengthened the party's guidance to the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—thus, providing the subjective and objective conditions under which the new mass movement of higher form could be waged.

Reflecting on the demands of the developing revolution and the people's aspirations, in November 1975 the dear leader set forth the revolutionary policy of vigorously waging the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions under the slogan: Ideology, technology, and culture—all in accordance with the demands of chuche. He thus opened the historical start of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. [applause]

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: In 1975 our party appealed to the people to wage vigorously the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in all fields of revolution and construction to successfully carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The historical start of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions was an important event that created another brilliant model of the revolutionary mass movement and thus unfolded a new history of the communist mass movement. [applause]

With the start of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the mass movement, which has been consistently waged since the early period of building a new society in our country, has been strengthened and developed into a mass movement of the highest form; the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—have been turned into the work of the masses themselves. Thus, the firm guarantee which makes it possible to accelerate the three revolutions as an all-people's movement has been provided.

Following his initiative of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the first torch of this movement flared up in Komdok mine complex in the industry sector and in Chongsan cooperative farm in the agricultural sector so the movement could be properly carried out from the start.

Because of its correctness and driving force, the first torch of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions that the heroic working class in Komdok mine complex and the agricultural working people in Chongsan cooperative farm lifted up under the leadership of our party firmly grasped the hearts of the masses from the outset and rapidly expanded in all fields of socailist construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to ensure the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is more briskly waged, has extensively elucidated theoretical and practical problems that arise in waging this movement, including the essence and purpose of the movement, its cardinal task, and ways for its implementation. [applause]

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is an all-people's mass movement to accelerate socialist and communist construction by vigorously waging the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—in conformity with the demands of the work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea. In other words, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is an ideological reform movement among the masses to make all members of society enthusiastic communist revolutionaries, a technological reform movement among the masses to equip the national economy with modern technology, amd a mass cultural reform movement to promote the cultural level of all party members and the working people and to provide them with conditions for their cultural life.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a mass movement of the highest form that, defining the work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea as its struggle goal, realizes the work by organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all of the people. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a chuche-oriented mass movement that reflects our people's unanimous aspiration and demands to accelerate more rapidly the revolutionary cause of chuche. It is also a unique communist mass movement of our style that makes it possible to strengthen the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces and to have rapid revolution and construction by organically combining ideological reform work among the people and collectivist innovations in economic and cultural construction, embodying the principle of the speed battle, the ideological battle. [applause]

The central task of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement is to actively accelerate the ideological revolution, technical revolution, and cultural revolution in conformity with the requirements of imbuing society with the chuche idea. Indeed, the three-revolution Red Flag Movement is a powerful driving force behind the three revolutions—ideological, technical, cultural—that enables our people to effect new changes in all such areas as ideological and spiritual life and economic and cultural construction, under the slogan: Ideology, technology, and culture—all in accordance with the demands of chuche.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has not only fully explained the ideological and theoretical problems arising in carrying out the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, but he has also energetically guided the movement to make its flames spread fiercely across the country and to make it demonstrate its great vitality in revolutionary practice. [applause]

With the three-revolution Red Flag Movement rapidly expanding and developing in all domains and units, the dear comrade leader established an orderly guidance system in the center, cities, and counties and saw to it that correct party leadership over the three-revolution Red Flag Movement and the adjudication work in the movement was ensured. He saw to it that all the functionaries and working people vigorously carried out the movement with a clear goal and correct methodology, without even the slightest deviation, by giving particular teachings on the fundamental issues arising in guidance and adjudication work in the movement.

Deeply realizing the importance and significance of the evaluation work in vigorously carrying out the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, the dear Comrade leader has shown great trust and benevolence of giving prominence to the three-revolution standard-bearers and model units, including the creation of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement medals. [applause]

The idea, theories, and policies the dear Comrade leader put foward in connection with the three-revolution Red Flag Movement and his energetic guidance and benevolent consideration have become an unwavering guiding principle and the undying source of strength for an uninterrupted development in the three-revolution Red Flag Movement.

In particular, the dear Comrade leader organized a meeting of the forerunners of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement in November 1986; to the participants in that meeting he sent his historic letter entitled Let us carry out the three-revolution Red Flag Movement more vigorously. This was another epoch-making milestone in deepening and developing this movement to another high stage. [applause]

This historic work [yoksajok nojak] by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an encyclopedia that has fully systematized and summed up the ideas, theories, and policies on the revolutionary mass movements, a programmatic guideline that needs to be firmly adhered to in vigorously carrying out the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, and a banner of encouragment that propels the three revolutions—ideological, technical, cultural—more vigorously. [applause]

Through the struggle to implement the programmatic tasks explained in the dear Comrade leader's historic letter, party guidance to the three-revolution Red Flag Movement has been established more orderly than ever, a social atmosphere has surged ahead to another high notch, and the three-revolution Red Flag Movement has changed into the masses' own work. The justness and vitality of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement initiated by the dear comrade leader has been vigorously proven in the course of carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical, cultural.

Over the period since the three-revolution Red Flag Movement was set in motion, 5,736 units of the country won the three-revolution red flag, 249 units won it twice, and 459,530 party members and working people became the three-revolution standard-bearers up to now since the beginning of the movement. [applause]

In the heat of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement that is fiercely burning across the country, a radical change has taken place in the people's way of thinking and their style of work, the revolutionary zeal of the masses increased sharply, and the revolution and construction have been accelerated at a fast tempo, thereby increasing the might of our socialism beyond comparison.

With the ideological revolution being dynamically stepped up in the course of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, the monolithic ideological system of the party has been firmly established in the whole society, the loyalty of the party members and working people to the party and leader intensified, and the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole party and whole society consolidated even higher. [applause]

While upholding the party's guidance with loyalty, our party members and working people are now filled with determination of steel to give full play to the superiority of our country's socialism and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche by thoroughly implementing the three-revolutions lines under the banner of the chuche idea.

The noble ideological and spiritual mettle and revolutionary desire of our entire party members and the three-revolution standard-bearers are to arm themselves with the great leader's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, to defend and safeguard the party and leader politically and ideologically at the risk of their lives under any circumstances, and to implement, unconditionally and thoroughly, the party lines and policies with rock-firm resolve: Whatever decisions the party may make, we will carry them out. [applause]

The boundless loyalty of our party members and the three-revolution standard-bearers to the party and leader is expressed in the fact that they are faithfully discharging the revolutionary duty assigned by the party in the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally discharging the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's decisions and directives.

The endless miracles and renovations being created in the implementation of the grand economic construction tasks presented by the party, including the great contribution made by the working class and the three-revolution standard-bearers at Chonsong youth coal mine under the Sunchon district coal mining complex and those in the blooming mill at Chollima steel complex for normalizing the coal and steel production over the past 15 years by overfulfilling the national economic plans year after year, clearly show how noble and high the loyalty of our party members and working people to the party and leader is.

As a result of an active promotion of the cause of converting the party members and working people into revolutionaries and working class amid the flames of the ideological revolution, a revolutionary life mode has filled the whole society. Under the communistic slogan of One for all, all for one, our party members and working people are now sincerely working and struggling for the fatherland and people, for society and groups, while helping and guiding each other.

In particular, through a rewarding struggle to implement the party slogan of Let us all live and struggle heroically, the ranks of the unsung heroes and the unheralded people who have rendered distinguished services devoting their lifetime to achieving national prosperity and to making people happy, without hoping for any honor or reward, never minding whether they are recognized or not, uttering not a single word of complaint, are lengthening with each passing day among the party members and working people and laudable, mind-stirring deeds are in full bloom in every corner of the country.

A sociopolitical organic body has been formed by the popular masses, who are firmly united around the party and leader organizationally and ideologically, based on a genuinely revolutionary sense of obligation and comradely love and who are doing their best to hasten their own cause of independence, the chuche revolutionary cause, while sharing life and death and destiny with the party and leader. This has now become the great revolutionary mettle of our society—the most valuable accomplishment attained in the three-revolution Red Flag Movement. [applause] Herein lies the source of the inexhaustible strength as well as the major element that is capable of accelerating the revolutionary struggle and construction projects even more vigorously.

Technological revolution has been vigorously promoted through the three-revolution Red Flag Movement. As a result, an uninterrupted upsurge has been effected in developing science and technology and in socialist economic construction.

Highly aware of the fact that they are the masters of the technological revolution, the three-revolution standard-bearers, workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, and members of the three-revolution work teams have vigorously launched a mass technological renovation movement, while removing the residues of such outdated ideologies that stand in the way of technological innovations as technological mysticism, conservatism, and empiricism. As a result, over the past 15 years alone since the three-revolution Red Flag Movement was set in motion, countless noteworthy technological renovations and inventions as well as rationalized ideas have been introduced into production, thereby making a great contribution to making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific and to accelerating production and construction.

In the process, a large number of plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, including the three-revolution Red Flag 8 February shaft at Yongyang mine, the three-revolution Red Flag steel workshop at Hwanghae steel works, the three-revolution Red Flag Oguk cooperative farm in Anak County, have been honored as the model units of technological revolution. In addition, another large number of people have become the first-rate inventors and technological renovators.

In particular, our workers, technicians, scientists, and the three-revolution standard-bearers have managed to produce large-size oxygen separators by pooling their wisdom and strength, contributed to operating the first-phase of Sunchon vinalon complex by perfecting the method of producing carbide with oxygen-heating, and completed a 10,000-ton press within a period of more or less than one year. These are the most proud successes achieved in the course of carrying out the technological revolution. [applause]

With the technological revolution successfully advanced, the level of mechanization and automation of production processes at plants and enterprises was enhanced and the material and technical foundations of rural economy strengthened. This resulted in reducing toilsome work in all domains of the national economy and registering a big success in production and construction.

As a result of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, significant progress has been made in the cultural revolution as well. With a technology transfer system and a system of learning technology and skills established and actively run at all the plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, the level of the working people's technology and skills has risen as a whole.

As a result of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, great progress has been made in the assimilation of all of society to the intellectuals by lining up a large number of working people in such institutes of higher-learning as factory colleges, [name indistinct] colleges, and farm colleges where they learn while working, by providing satisfactory educational conditions for them, and by ceaselessly improving the quality of education at colleges. Thus, with a great number of people, hundreds of thousands, becoming technicians and experts in just the past 15 years, the problem of raising up national cadres has been satisfactorily resolved.

With the policy of making literature and arts popular among the masses wonderfully embodied, a broad range of the working people have taken an active part in the creation of literary and artistic works. As a result, our literary and arts built on the masses have been brought to full flower and developed brilliantly.

Great successes have also been attained in the work of firmly establishing neatness in production and organization in life. In particular, under the slogan of Let us all organize our villages and streets better, an all-mass movement designed to keep our villages and streets in good condition has been launched on a broad scope. As a result, the surroundings of institutions and enterprises have been organized well in hygienic and cultural terms, and cities and rural communities have transformed into beautiful ones. As a result, all the people are now working and living in a way that suits the socialist way of life. [applause]

In the process of vigorously carrying out the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, the three revolutions—ideological, technical, cultural—have been changed into the undertaking of the masses' own and the role and sense of responsibility of the party, state, and economic organization functionaries in carrying out the three-revolution tasks, have been enhanced even further.

Indeed, the period since the launching of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement has been a proud course, during which the superiority of our unique socialism has been demonstrated in full by vigorously accelerating the three revolutions—ideological, technological, cultural—under the wise guidance of the party, according to the requirements of imbuing society with the chuche idea and by effecting an uninterrupted upsurge in the revolution and construction. It has also been a glorious process of having vigorously proven the justness and vitality of our party's unique three revolutions lines and the three-revolution Red Flag Movement. [applause]

In this meaningful meeting of proudly looking back on the road we have walked along for the past 15 years since the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, as I reflect on the unending admiration and fiery loyalty of the entire party members, working people, and three-revolution standard-bearers, I offer the highest form of honor and warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who, with uncommon resourcefulness and outstanding leadership, has indicated the road of socialist and communist construction after presenting the unique three-revolution lines and has led us all by his warm hand to make us effect an uninterrupted upsurge in implementing the three revolutions—ideological, technical, cultural—with his historic launching of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement. [applause]

Comrades: Today, we are faced with an honorable task to give full play to the superiority of our country's socialist system and to occupy a new high peak of socialism by launching the three revolutions—ideological, technical, cultural—more vigorously.

We should actively accelerate the ideological revolution, the technical revolution, and the cultural revolution and effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by deepening and developing the three-revolution Red Flag Movement, the powerful driving force behind the three revolutions, without ceasing. [applause]

The cardinal task of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to vigorously wage the ideological revolution, putting primary emphasis on it. We should firmly educate all members of the society to become chuche-type communist revolutionaries with a thorough chuche-oriented revolutionary view of the leader and, at the same time, should further deepen like bedrock the singlehearted unity of the revolutionary ranks firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Party organizations should concentrate great efforts on strengthening indoctrination in the chuche idea and loyalty among party members and the working people. Party organizations should also inculcate the greatness and uniqueness of the chuche idea among party members and the working people in terms of principle and should substantially conduct indoctrination in loyalty among them in close combination with revolutionary practice. Thus, party organizations should see to it that all party members and the working people master the chuche idea as their firm faith, think and act according to the demands of the chuche idea wherever and whenever, cherish loyalty and filial piety to the party and the leader as their first life, and thoroughly embody these loyalty and filial piety in their work and lives.

In particular, party organizations should not only inculcate our party's outstanding people-oriented leadership traits and its greatness among party members and the working people, but they should also vigorously wage a movement among them to learn from the model of infinite loyalty to the party set by party members of the second cell party of the Fifth Department of the Korean Central News Agency to lead them to become enthusiastic, chuche-type revolutionaries and to unconditionally and thoroughly safeguard and implement all lines and policies of the party. Along with this, party organizations should briskly and deeply conduct indoctrination in the idea of the Korean nation is number one and in the superiority of socialism among party members and the working people so they can further enhance the superiority of our socialism—which has embodied the great chuche idea, the man-centered ideology—with the spirit of national independence, and also struggle for the country's prosperity and the people's happiness, devoting their all.

Revolutionizing and giving a working class nature to people is an important task of the ideological revolution. Party organizations should wage indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, the revolution, and communism among party members and the working people in a substantial manner so they resolutely defend, inherit, and develop the revolutionary tradition of our party, highly display revolutionary life habit and collectivist spirit, and resolutely struggle for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party, holding aloft the banner of the revolution, the banner of the chuche idea, without the slightest degree of trepidation even under any change in the situation and in any tempestuous trails of history. [applause]

Realizing the work of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific by vigorously waging the technological revolution is one of the cardinal tasks of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Only by making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific through the acceleration of the technological revolution can we not only rapidly develop production capability but also provide an independent and creative life for the working people, and, thus, highly enhance the superiority of socialism.

All functionaries and the working people should have the correct standpoint that carrying out the technological revolution at the present period is precisely the lifeline in socialist economic construction and should vigorously push ahead with technological reform work in conformity with the realistic demands of the developing national economy and with the development trend of science and technology in the world. All sectors and units should vigorously wage a technological innovation movement among the masses, upholding the party's policy of the technological revolution. Thus, they should solve scientific and technological problems that arise in strengthening the self-reliance and chuche-oriented nature of the national economy and should actively struggle to accelerate the mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization of production processes and to consummate at the earliest possible date the task of the technological revolution set forth in the agricultural theses. Along with this, they should vigorously wage the struggle to bring up production and technical processes, production methods, and management activity to a new scientific foundation.

Vigorously pushing ahead with socialist economic construction at the present period is an important requirement for developing the country's production capability, for improving the material and cultural life of the people, and, thus, for highly enhancing the superiority of our socialism.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy address and the decision of the 17th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee, we should not only concentrate great efforts on making the already provided economic foundation prove its worth by creating a new speed of the nineties in all sectors and units of the national economy and by regulating production at a high level, but we should also vigorously wage the struggle to fulfill the high goal of the third seven-year plan ahead of schedule. At present, by inspiring and encouraging the surging revolutionary zeal of the working people, we should wage an all-out assault battle for victoriously concluding the battle of the first year of the promising and hopeful nineties. [applause]

Next, we should vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution. By establishing the revolutionary study habit of learning while working and working while learning in the whole society, we should lead all of the working people to have the cultural and technological level equivalent of college graduates and to possess more than one kind of professional technique. Thus, we should guarantee the successful realization of the party's policy of intellectualizing the whole society.

By actively waging mass cultural activities among the working people and, thus, by vigorously pushing ahead with the work to promote their cultural attainments, to thoroughly establish organization in production and in life, and to properly build their home towns culturally, we should see to it that the whole society seethes with the habit of cultural and moral life and vibrant mettle. To successfully carry out the honorable task assigned to us, it is imperative to more properly organize the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to strengthen and develop it. [applause]

What is more important is to steadily push ahead with the work of creating a social atmosphere so the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions furiously blaze in all sectors and units. Party organizations of all levels should briskly wage various forms and methods of political work, using all available propaganda and agitation means. This is so not only the whole country seethes with the zeal and atmosphere of struggle to win the red flag of the three revolutions, but also all people voluntarily join this movement. Along with this, we should create more model units of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and vigorously carry out the work of generalizing them so all functionaries and the working people can more vigorously wage this movement with firm faith and correct methodology.

Constantly readjusting and rectifying the goal of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and properly carrying out summation and assessment of the implementation status of the movement are important requirements for strengthening and developing the movement. We should properly plan and organize the work of constantly readjusting and supplementing the goal of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in conformity with the demands of the party's policy, which is presented in each period, and with the demands of the developing reality.

Party organizations and functionaries should have the viewpoint that the popular masses are synonymous with teachers. They should also mingle with the masses to consult with them. They should set the goal the masses should accomplish in conformity with the demands of reality. By so doing, they should see to it that all party members and the working people clearly set up their individual goals and thoroughly fulfill these individual goals at the earliest possible date by vigorously waging a speed battle.

Party organizations should thoroughly reject formalism in carrying out their resolved goals and properly carry out summation and assessment of the resolved goals in a substantial manner. Thus, they should inspire and encourage the zeal of party members and the working people toward the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

To enhance highly the vitality of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, it is important to push ahead with this movement in close combination with other mass movements. Party organizations should properly lead all mass movements to contribute to inspiring and encouraging the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. We should further enhance the roles of organizations of mass organizations, members of the three revolutions teams, and administrative and economic functionaries in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Party organizations should briskly wage ideological indoctrination work and mass political work so organizations of mass organizations can actively encourage their members to join the movment to win the red flag of the three revolutions. They should also be deeply interested in putting organizations of mass organization at the forefront and enhancing their roles in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Party organizations should lead members of the three revolutions teams, the vanguards of the three revolutions, not only to actively assist the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions which is being carried out by their appropriate units, but also to set exemplary models in carrying out the three revolutions. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is carried out by organ, enterprise, cooperative farm, work shop, or work team, as a unit and in close combination with administrative and economic tasks.

Administrative and economic functionaries should participate in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with the attitude of being master, regarding it as their own work, and should carry out in a responsible manner administrative and businesslike tasks and economic and technical tasks that arise in this movement. Vigorously pushing ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, regarding it as one of the party's work, is a decisive guarantee for the successful implementation of the movement. [applause]

Party organizations should firmly grasp the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party committee's work and should thoroughly establish the revolutionary work system and order under which the party committee directly plans and operates all works related to this movement and vigorously pushes ahead with them by organizing and mobilizing all departments in it. In pushing ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, it is important to enhance the role of responsible functionaries of party committees of all levels.

Responsible functionaries at party committees of all levels should have the lofty dignity and awareness of being commanders who directly grasp and guide the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and, thus, should organize and carry out the movement in a responsible manner. The youth departments and three revolutions teams at party committees of all levels are the main departments of party committees that are directly responsible for the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

The departments of youth and three revolutions teams at party committees of all levels should therefore establish correct methodology under the guidance of the party committees and should conduct guidance on the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in a substantial manner. In particular, the departments of youth and three revolutions teams should correctly grasp the work status of those units carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and should properly conduct the work of selecting and recommending those units that have realized their resolved goals, the work of deciding those units which deserve to receive the red flag of the three revolutions, and the work of awarding the red flag of the three revolution so all units can make strenuous efforts to wage more vigorously the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Further strengthening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the important task to further add luster to the leadership achievements of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who personally initiated the movement and who has energetically led it. [applause]

All functionaries and party members should deeply keep this in mind and should thoroughly implement the party's intent to carry out more actively the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in conformity with the demands of the developing reality. Thus, all functionaries and party members should see to it that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions unreservedly demonstrates its vitality as the mighty driving force that vigorously backs up the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

The struggle of our people who are advancing under the banner of the three revolutions is honorable and rewarding, and there are only greater victory and glory in our future. Let all of us firmly rally around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thoroughly implement the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—, and more vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Thus, let us expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism. [applause]

South Korea

Gregg Criticized for Finding Fault With Media

SK2311120790 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Nov 90 p 2

[Article by Pang Hyong-nam, reporter in the Foreign News Department, from the "Reporter's Eye" column: "Gregg's Finding Fault With Korean Media"]

[Text] Attention was focused on Donald Gregg, U.S. ambassador to Korea, when he delivered a speech at the Hilton Hotel on 21 November. This is because the Korean-U.S. relations are undergoing serious conflicts, mainly due to trade issues.

Ambassador Gregg said what he wanted to say. Moreover, his speech was entitled "Frank Words on Future Korean-U.S. Relations Beyond Security Relations."

Many of the points raised in his remarkably logical speech were worth listening to, and, therefore, Korean newspapers very extensively reported on this speech. Ambassador Gregg made a preposterous allegation, however, on trade disputes between Korea and the United States, which can be said to be a central issue in his speech. He said that "the accusation that the United States is opposed to the Korean Government's anticonsumerism campaign is not true" and said that "Korean media are responsible" for such a misunderstanding.

In explaining why the Uruguay Round negotiations are necessary, he pointed out that, even though it is certain that Korea will benefit from such negotiations, Korean media say the opposite.

If the United States is not opposed to Korea's anticonsumerism campaign as Ambassador Gregg said, Korean media, to be sure, gave wrong information. Korean media did not pick only U.S. opposition, however, to our anticonsumerism campaign as something that arouses our resentment toward the United States. Rather, they said that U.S. demands concerning foreign cigarette advertisements on television, the operation of foreign banks in Korea, and other issues incite the Korean people's sentiment.

Also, one cannot flatly say that precisely because of the media the Korean people have come to have unpleasant feelings toward the United States. This is because anyone who does business with the United States has made a judgment based on his own experiences.

Korean media stressed that the Uruguay Round negotiations will unfavorably affect Korea. They did so because they are worried the negotiations will do just that.

When six university students broke into his official residence in the early morning of 13 October last year, Ambassador Gregg gave a news interview only a few hours later and said that it was a "trivial incident." In this way, he showed that he was big-hearted. Upon listening a year later to a speech in which he preposterously said that Korean media are responsible for trade disputes for which the United States is more responsible than anyone else, I think we must make another assessment of him.

Article Analyzes Trade Friction With U.S.

SK2311014890 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Nov 90 p 5

[Article from the "Today and Tomorrow" column by Yi Hyon-nak, chief of the economic department: "What Kind of a Country Is the United States"]

[Text] Late last year when the U.S. troops invaded the capital of Panama to arrest that country's dictator, Noriega, the public opinion of the United States enthusiastically supported this kind of military action.

At that time Noriega, who quickly took refuge at the State of the Vatican City Embassy, was finally turned over to the U.S. Army and transferred to Florida. He is currently waiting to go on trial on charges of playing the role of mediator in smuggling drugs into the United States.

When the U.S. troops weaved their way through the weak power, the capital of Panama, some progressive intellectuals within the United States deplored, "What on earth is the so-called nation's sovereignty?" This voice was questioning whether it was all right to recklessly invade a sovereign state under the pretext of catching Noriega, just because he is an infamous dictator who smuggles drugs without a moment's hesitation. That voice was not heard, however, because it was buried under the sound of applause supporting this military action.

When the Tiananmen incident broke out in June of last year, the government and the people of the United States fiercely denounced the Chinese Government's suppression of human rights and antidemocratic rule and thus suspended economic aid to China, tightening the economic condition of this country.

From the United States' value, we have never heard of it raising the issue of human rights in Saudi Arabia, a model country with an absence of human rights. A professor in the United States explained that this is because there is no reason to blame Saudi Arabia which is following the intentions of the United States well.

We can see from the case of the United States that the theory of the strength of a big power is that for national interests, other country's sovereignty and universal theory can be neglected. What kind of a country is the United States to us?

During the 25 June war, our ally, the United States, frustrated the communist invasion. Since then the United States has given us economic aid and by importing our products supported our rapid economic growth. It is a country that also protected and supported the activities of our country's democratic figures and civil fighters in every way during the gloomy seventies under the Yusin dictatorship.

Other aspects of the United States, however, are that during the Kwangju democratic resistance, the United States received criticism for giving tacit consent on the military's blood-shedding suppression and that from several years ago the United States pressured us by force to open up our markets. Which one is the United States' true nature?

While faced with the indiscriminate and even groundless pressure by the United States to open up our markets, there are people who say this is like watching an angry bull taking revenge. Of course, we cannot say that the demand itself by the United States to expand the opening of Korea's market is improper. Thirty-three percent of the overall volume of our products are exported to the United States, and regardless of the overall balance of payments being in a deficit, there is a surplus of $4.7 billion (1989) toward the United States. It is natural, therefore, for the United States to demand that we buy more of their products. I cannot understand, however, why the United States is demanding that we change Korea's system, traditional practice, and cultural tradition into the style of the United States'.

A couple of these examples are that of demanding that we have afternoon television broadcasting to guarantee the time for advertisements during television broadcasting hours and that we should not prevent the unlimited selling of imported cigarettes, which give out free gifts. This disregards the provision of regulating free gifts in accordance with the Fair Trade Act.

For the United States to say that the campaign for restraining from extravagant consumption, which is being promoted by national consensus, is being controlled by the government and claiming that reports are being regulated by the government even though the United States should be aware of Korea's situation on the freedom of the press, is even preposterous. In today's situation, these unreasonable demands are stimulating our people, thus enhancing unprecedented anti-U.S. sentiment.

It seems that the issue of the Korean-U.S. trade friction will not be resolved, however, by shaking one's fists and being indignant. Unreasonable demands must be rejected resolutely; the effect of the "people's anger" regarding this cannot be ignored. Nevertheless, it is not wise strategically to deal with these unreasonable demands with emotions. Then, we come to the question of what the government has done in its trade diplomacy.

The United States does not trust the Korean Government. The United States thinks the Korean Government "is telling a lie" regarding the issue of opening up the market.

In spring of last year, in order to apply the "super section 301" and avoid being designated as a "priority foreign country," the government presented plans to open up its market on imported products and promised the United States to cooperate in the Uruguay Round. The United States believes this promise is not being kept. Especially, it seems that import regulations on U.S.-made automobiles; tax investigation of those who have foreign cars; and high-ranking officials related to trade openly talking about import regulations, are all stimulating the U.S. side.

Regarding this issue, there has not been any trace of efforts' having been made by the authorities dealing with trade policies to explain this logically. Rather, the United States blames the Korean press by saying it is making Korean-U.S. trade friction worse.

From the aspect of stimulating trade friction, the U.S. press is many times harsher on this matter. It is the U.S. papers' stimulating its domestic press by even saying that the Korean Government is a "guerrilla."

From my point of view, I want to reject all of the demands of the United States without exception. We have to sell our products to the United States, however, and since the United States is a big power, and we are in a position of having to live with the rest of the world, we are not in a situation to do thus. It seems that the economic situation in the United States is imminent so as not to even save appearances. Now is not the time to question right or wrong regarding the claims of the United States. Rather, we are in a situation of working to see how we should deal with this matter wisely.

The United States pressured Japan by saying, "Why are the people saving so much money?" From this point of view, this may be just the beginning of U.S. pressure on us.

It is our government that does not even have a scenario to take measures in this rapidly changing situation where economic hegemonism is dividing the world.

U.S. Companies Add Pressure for Market Opening

SK2311064290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—American companies, ranging from detergent makers to advertisers, are hungrily lobbying the U.S. Congress and American Chamber of Commerce in Korea to get them into the South Korean market, which may be one of the reasons the United States is pushing Seoul for wider market opening, Korean economic analysts say.

The Korean Government's decision to allow 100-percent foreign ownership of advertising firms from next year has already brought American negotiators here to look into the possibilities, while automaker General Motors has filed for an official permit to open a branch in Korea. General Motors is likely to prompt other U.S. automakers to do the same, the analysts say.

Procter and Gamble, which currently supplies only diapers, is likely to expand sales to other household products such as laundry detergent, toothpaste, shampoo and cosmetics.

American chains, such as Wendy's, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, have already grabbed a sizeable share of the fast food market, the analysts say, especially among school-aged consumers, and even U.S.-style Mexican food has appeared with the arrival of Taco Bell.

Coca Cola, Anheuser-Busch and other food and beverage companies, encouraged by their rivals' success, are said to be planning business expansion as well.

Recent demands by the U.S. Government and business groups may be aimed at accommodating these market advances, the analysts say. Amcham-Korea was recently mauled for interference when it urged Seoul to allow electronic and auto companies to set up direct sales outlets and extend TV broadcasts to the afternoon to make more room for advertisements.

Foreign ad agencies, virtually guaranteed free activities with the 100-percent ownership permit, are especially keen to enter a market segment worth approximately 1.5 trillion won (2.1 billion U. S. dollars) and growing fast. Big names such as Britain's Saatchi and Saatchi, said to be No. 2 in the world, and J. Walter Thompson are searching for a local partners for full-fledged opening next year.

International ad agencies are a sure prelude to the arrival of big American companies, since they will bring American clients who have already entered or will soon be entering Korea, the analysts say. General Motors will open the door for Ford and Chrysler. Philip Morris has already diversified its brands to include Marlboro Light, Virginia Slims and Merit. Sears and Roebuck, one of the biggest department store chains and distribution outlets in the United States, may be followed by K-Mart if it succeeds in Korea, according to the analysts.

Soviet Official Announces Troop Cuts in Asia

SK2211031890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Soviet Union plans to pull 200,000 troops out of Asia and reduce its Pacific Fleet by 1992, while seeking to make the Korean peninsula nuclear free, an aide to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said Thursday.

"The Soviet Union is propelling a change of the Korean peninsula into a non-nuclear zone and takes easing tensions between the two Korean governments as deserving the highest priority," Vadim Medvedev, a Soviet Presidential Council member, told South Korean businessmen at a breakfast meeting.

Speaking in Russian, Medvedev said that to bring peace to the Korean peninsula and do away with military confrontation in the Asia-Pacific region, the Soviet Union would completely withdraw its troops from Asian countries on its borders. Medvedev is here heading a Soviet economic delegation.

By 1992, Soviet soldiers in Mongolia will be pulled out and those in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam will be reduced, so 200,000 Soviet troops will leave Asia and there will be also a reduction in the Soviet Pacific Fleet, he said.

Medvedev said the Soviet Union would make positive efforts to reduce nuclear arms, prevent the production of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and missiles from spreading and work out measures on a global dimension to reduce confrontation by conventional arms . He stressed that naval forces, which receive crucial military emphasis in the region, should also be covered in arms reduction negotiations on a priority basis.

It is high time to dissolve the remnants of the cold war in the Asia-Pacific region in a more decisive way, now that it came to an end in the Europe-Atlantic region, said Medvedev in a meeting co-sponsored by the South Korean-Soviet Economic Association and Korean-Soviet Business Club.

On inter-Korean arms reduction, he said he understands that both South and North Korea have come up with a constructive proposal to alleviate tensions on the Korean peninsula and voiced support for a North Korean proposal on May 31 that features arms reduction in both Koreas and building trust through a pullout of foreign military forces.

On economic matters, he proposed forming an economic council and an economic cooperation organization among Asia-Pacific nations.

Answers Questions After Speech

SK2211080790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—It is highly possible that the Korean peninsula will become a nuclear-free zone, and the Soviet Union is against anything that threatens peace, Vadim Medvedev said in a meeting Thursday. The meeting, jointly arranged by the Korea-USSR Economic Association [KUEA] and the Korea-USSR Business Club, was attended by 150 Korean Government officials, academicians and businessmen.

In a speech, titled "The Soviet Union's New Political Thinking and External Policy in the Asia-Pacific region," Medvedev discussed the creation of a nuclear-free zone covering the Korean peninsula and the pull-out of Soviet troops from Asia.

Medvedev, a member of the Soviet Presidential Council, is in Korea as the guest of the KUEA, which is headed by Hyundai group founder Chong Chu-yong, with a 13-member economic delegation to promote the technological cooperation.

Following are questions and answers after the speech:

Question: In order to promote inter-Korean dialogue, which is currently going on under the condition that the North does not invade the South, can the Soviet Union give a sure guarantee that it can deter any North Korean aggression?
Answer: The Soviet Union will do its utmost to maintain the present international order and peace, while denouncing every element that threatens peace.

Q: Is it your personal opinion or the Kremlin's official position about the Korean peninsula's becoming a nuclear-free zone and the pull-out of Soviet military forces in Asia?
A: My private opinions are mixed with the government's official stance, and the Soviet Union has discussed it with South Korea and the United States at international conferences.

Q: Is it really possible to make the Korean peninsula nuclear free, and if so, when do you think it will happen?
A: The possibility is high for the Soviet Union has long been predicting and supporting it. It is highly dependent upon how the global situation, particularly in Northeastern Asia, will change, and it is ultimately up to the will of the two parties concerned, North and South Korea.

Q: What about the itinerary of Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo and is the Soviet Union likely to return the four northern islands, as is demanded by Japan?
A: No concrete date has been fixed yet for the visit but it is likely to be in April. The Soviet Union is ready to talk over the matter in a summit meeting. There exist no barricades or barriers in Moscow-Tokyo relations.

Soviet Official Discusses Economic Agreements

SK2311033790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Soviet Union and South Korea will conclude six economic accords, including one on prevention of double taxation, when Korean President No Tae-u meets with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow next month, an aide to the Soviet leader said Friday.

Vadim Medvedev, a Soviet Presidential Council member heading a Soviet delegation of 13 technologists, government officials and academicians, told a news conference here that the other agreements are on trade, investment guarantee, aviation, fishery and science and technology, and will allow the two nations to extend most favored nation status to each other.

The delegation's visit enabled the Soviet Union and Korea to give each other political and economic help, and particularly confirmed the possibilities for full-dress cooperation in such fields as science and technology, Medvedev said. Another achievement of the visit, he said, was that the soft loan Korea had promised the Soviet Union was likely to be provided in the form of consumer goods, and that some details have already been discussed with the Trade and Industry Ministry.

As for the planned No-Gorbachev summit, the Soviet official said Seoul proposed it be Dec. 17-18 and Moscow suggested Dec. 14-15. There will be further negotiations as these periods coincided, respectively, with a session of the Supreme Soviet and the inter-Korean prime ministerial talks, he said.

Medvedev and his party return home Friday afternoon, winding up a week-long visit to South Korea.

Premier Discusses Nonaggression Pact With North

SK2311035290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun has made it clear that the signing of a non-aggression pact with North

Korea is meaningless as long as North Korea follows its strategy of communizing the South by means of force. He said what is important at present is the establishment of a sort of institutional device guaranteeing what such a pact would aim at. Even if a summit conference is realized between South and North Korea, the principle should be adhered to when it comes to the issue of a non-aggression pact.

He was answering questions on national security and diplomacy posed by three lawmakers—Pak Yong-man, Choe Yong-kun and Hong Hui-pyo.

Kang said, "There have been two contacts to discuss the matter. But both sides have come to realize that the positions regarding the issue are wide apart, requiring more time for them to be bridged." What the government is doing now is making efforts to build up mutual confidence. He also indicated a study is being made of how best to adjust the current administrative system to allow the projected implementation of local autonomy.

However, the government has not studied revamping the administrative system in preparation for the adoption of the parliamentary cabinet system, he assured the Assemblymen. He said, he thinks the introduction of the new form of government form dead in the water.

As for the compensation of victims of the Kwangju incident, Kang said a total of 20 billion won has already been released for 1,285 people on two separate occasions, in July of 1988 and April in 1990.

Rep. Pak Yong-man of the Democratic Liberal Party said in a plenary session of the National Assembly, "North Korea should apologize for its past wrongdoings and promise to give up its strategy to stir up a revolution in the South before the summit is held."

The veteran former oppositionist asserted that "we should not be hasty with the holding of the summit unconditionally." He questioned if South-North exchanges could be possible under North Korean laws defining exchanges as anti-revolution crime. He asked Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun if the government intends to demand the North enact a law similar to the South's new "Law on South-North Exchanges."

Rep. Choe Yong-kun of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy claimed that the current "regime" should step down immediately to prevent the misfortunes happening to the nation and the people.

DPRK Said Diversifying Diplomatic Strategy

SK2211044690 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned that in an effort to adapt itself to the new international order, which was formed as a result of the end of the East-West cold war, North Korea is not only making efforts to improve relations with the United States and Japan but is also trying to diversify its diplomatic activities in Europe, Asia, and the entire world.

It also was learned that North Korea's change in diplomatic policy is believed to be an important variable in improving relations between the North and South and that our government considers this a positive development and is mapping out a broad range of measures to cope with this change.

A diplomatic source said on 20 November that during the visit to Europe by Kim Yong-sun, director of the International Department of the Workers Party, North Korea explored possibilities for establishing relations with the EC and that North Korea and Great Britain agreed to permanently base two North Korean diplomats in London as North Korean representatives to the International Maritime Organization.

This source also said: "I know that, among the three countries in the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions—Brunei, the Philippines, and Australia—North Korea has agreed with the Philippines and Australia to establish or resume ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations."

In addition, North Korea early this month sent a high-ranking official concerned to the Philippines, and invited Costello, Australia's deputy foreign minister, to Pyongyang and held talks with him to resume diplomatic relations—talks that have been suspended since 1975.

It also was learned that the visit to three Southeast Asian countries—Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia—by North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk, which had been scheduled for December but was postponed until early next year, is part of North Korea's policy to diversify its diplomatic activities.

In connection with this, a government official concerned said that "we have no reason to oppose such moves by North Korea, and we welcome them in principle," adding: "But we are telling our allies that North Korea must prove it is a responsible member of the international community by subscribing to the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency and performing other necessary tasks."

Death Penalty of Spy Reduced to Life in Prison

SK2311065190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—Japan-based businessman So Sun-taek had his death sentence on spying charges reduced to life imprisonment by the Seoul Appellate Court on Friday.

So, 61, arrested by the Agency for National Security Planning in February, was convicted of spying for North Korea for about 30 years. He was recruited by Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' organization in Japan, in

December 1960. So visited South Korea 28 times and gave North Korea secret information on the movements of South Korean politicians.

The eight-year sentence for So's 67-year-old brother, So Sun-un, was shaved to seven years. The former owner of a Seoul golf course was indicted as a co-defendant.

Kim Yong-sam Addresses Assembly on Reforms

SK2211035990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 22 (YONHAP)—Ruling party leader Kim Yong-sam, saying history teaches that trying to block reform leads to a revolution, called in a speech to the National Assembly Thursday for all-out reform of the government and of national politics.

Kim, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), said the DLP intended to revise the National Security Law and the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] law to meet the people's demands. "An across-the-board reform of state affairs is urgently requested," Kim, No. 2 man in the DLP, said. "We should realize the lesson of history that trying to block reform leads to a revolution."

Kim said the DLP would drastically revise the National Security Law so the people would feel it was necessary to keep national security and did not infringe upon or limit their basic rights.

The NSP law would be revised so the agency could engage only in national security and no longer spy on civilians, he said. The revised law would make the agency independent of politics and enable the National Assembly to inspect it, Kim said.

The two laws have been under fire as "evil" by opposition parties and many people persistently demanded their repeal or drastic changes at least.

Steps to have the Defense Security Command (DSC), the military intelligence agency under fire for spying on civilians, devote itself to the business of military intelligence and security will also be taken, he said, adding that the DSC will get a new name this year.

Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku has said plans to restructure the DSC will be ready in the middle of next year. There is a mounting chorus of voices calling for the function of the DSC to be curtailed or for the agency to be scrapped.

Kim said his party will not seek a revision of the Constitution to change from the presidential system to a parliamentary cabinet government if people do not want it.

The ruling party leader said it was epochal progress that the ruling and opposition parties agreed on local autonomy and the National Assembly should work out devices so that local elections can be held fairly and without amplifying social and regional conflicts.

Touching on inter-Korean relations, the DLP leader said South Korea should make efforts with patience to lead North Korea down the path of reform and openness.

Admitting that economic prospects are not bright, Kim said his party put top economic priority on stabilizing prices.

On Friday, the National Assembly will hear from Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, and begin its interpellation of the government on unification, diplomacy and security issues.

Burma

Junta Ignores UK Request Over Jailed Employee

BK2211112890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 22 (AFP)—Burma has ignored a request from the British Embassy in Rangoon to explain why their locally employed information officer was jailed by a secret court earlier this week, an embassy official said Thursday. A formal request was sent to the Burma's Foreign Affairs Ministry Tuesday asking for details but no reply had yet been received.

Nita Yin Yin May was arrested at her home late Friday and is believed to have appeared before a military court Monday where she was jailed for three years. The British Embassy have been given no details of the exact charges against Nita Yin Yin May, a mother of two who has worked for the embassy for three years.

On Monday, at the same time Nita Yin Yin May was being sentenced, the embassy's charge d'affaires met with Foreign Ministry officials after the embassy received unofficial reports of her arrest. "He was told that her arrest had nothing to do with her work at the embassy and that it was a criminal matter. He was given no other information," said an embassy official reached by telephone from here. "We have had no official notification that she has been jailed for three years. We have had to get it third hand," added the official.

Nita Yin Yin May was arrested last September and interrogated for fours days by military intelligence in Rangoon's infamous Insein Prison. Her arrest, along with locally hired information officers from the American and Australian embassies led to a strongly worded protest to the ruling military junta signed by 18 Western countries.

In London, the Burmese ambassador was called in by the Foreign Office where a strong protest was delivered over what officials described as harassment of British Embassy staff.

Meanwhile diplomats in the Burmese capital said the junta was continuing its attempts to crush the National League for Democracy (NLD), who swept the May general elections but have not been allowed to take over government.

After arresting most of the party leadership, the government has recently ordered regional commanders to tell landlords of offices rented to the NLD that they risk having their property confiscated. "Landlords are being told that if any pro-democracy leaflets are found on their premises their property will be confiscated. They are being told to either cancel the contracts or not to renew them," said one diplomat. "They have all but cut off the head of the NLD, now they are picking away at the rest of the movement in a bid to silence it totally," added the diplomat.

Diplomats also report that the four remaining NLD executive committee members not under arrest are continuing to be harrassed by military intelligence. "They are being continually picked up and questioned for several hours. Other times they are quizzed at their homes," said one diplomat.

Monk Activist Apprehended by Police 10 Nov

BK1711100790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] In compliance with the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] Order 6/90, preventing monks from engaging in political activities or participating in or forming illegal monk organizations, investigations are being made and action has been taken against those offending monks. A monk in layman clothing, who was involved in such activities, was on the verge of absconding when the police apprehended him on 10 November after collecting information provided by the people.

The former monk is Htoo Aye alias Htun Aye, age 23 years, who goes under the name of U Tayzaneya of Shin Oktama Thara Monastery, Kyundaw Road, South Mokloksaunggon Ward, Sanchaung Township.

He has taken an active role in illegal monk organizations and participated in the demonstration at the Shwedagon Pagoda on 3 October, the full-moon day of Thadingyut. He then disappeared and abstained from attending the ceremony ending the religious boycott. He reemerged at the monastery on 10 November and was taken into custody while he was in layman clothing by respective township and ward law and order restoration council members and police.

According to his statement, he admitted that he was in layman clothing because he was on the verge of fleeing. Illegal documents and pamphlets to incite unrest and illegal lottery papers were seized from his trunk. Sanchaung police station is making necessary arrangements to take legal action.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Deputy Premier Comments on Thatcher Resignation

BK2311081290 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba has expressed the hope that Britain's next prime minister will preserve the existing good relations with Malaysia. He said Malaysia would continue to cooperate with Britain regardless of who succeeded Margaret Thatcher. The deputy prime minister said this when asked for comments on Mrs. Thatcher's resignation as prime minister.

Foreign Minister on Importing Crude From Iran

BK2111154990 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Malaysia wants to import 50,000 more barrels of crude oil from Iran a day in addition to the present daily supply of 20,000 barrels. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said today that the additional supply would serve the needs of an oil refinery leased by the National Petroleum Corporation in Aden, Yemen. The refinery produces downstream petroleum products for markets in East African countries and the Caribbean. These countries and Mauritius recently asked Malaysia to increase petroleum exports there following the Gulf crisis. Malaysia export petroleum to these countries under a program to enhance South-South cooperation.

He was speaking to newsmen after receiving Iranian Commerce Minister 'Abdol Hoseyn Vahaji in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia entered into a one-year agreement with Iran last month to import between 10,000 barrels and 20,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Cambodia

Radio Criticizes Pol Pot's Warfare Schemes

BK2211075990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "The Perfidious Schemes of the Genocidal Pol Pot Clique"]

[Text] A Hong Kong newspaper, the [SOUTH CHINA] SUNDAY MORNING POST, reported recently that the Pol Pot clique called a meeting of its army commanders to give them instruction on the tactics of urban warfare.

During this meeting, Pol Pot instructed his army commanders, whose hands are stained with people's blood, to lead a lifestyle and work in accordance with his unchanging policy. That is, Pol Pot stressed that attention should be paid to propaganda about the Vietnamese aggression and on diverting the Cambodian people's attention from the clique's past and present crimes.

According to the newspaper, the task that Pol Pot entrusted on Khieu Samphan is to prolong the solution to the Cambodian problem until the Pol Pot clique can control and lead the country the way it wants.

This is the most perfidious scheme of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which has been stubbornly trying to settle the Cambodian problem through the barrel of a gun, an attempt running counter to the current common trend.

This is why since 1982, when the process toward settling the Cambodian problem through a political means had started, the Pol Pot clique has kept making demands and sending Khieu Samphan to participate in this process in an attempt to prevent any agreement from being reached.

Thanks to the international community's resolute opposition to the clique's return to power in Cambodia, however, Khieu Samphan agreed to fill up the composition of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Jakarta.

Moreover, this clique has resorted to every means possible in order to prevent the first meeting of this organization, symbolizing Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and unity, from being held in Jakarta. During the first SNC meeting in Bangkok, Khieu Samphan and his allies created another obstacle by raising Sihanouk's personal matters in the agenda, thus hindering SNC functioning and causing a deadlock on this matter until today.

Meanwhile, Son Sann and Samdech Sihanouk have tried hard to accomplish this scheme by resorting to the scheme of the so-called presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia in order to make others forget about the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot clique which is the root cause of the Cambodian problem.

How about the situation inside the country? Have the Pol Pot clique's schemes been carried out successfully?

Over a year has elapsed since the last unit of the Vietnamese troops returned home—a period when the Pol Pot clique and its allies regarded expansion in the so-called liberated zone as their strategic opportunity. But until now, the State of Cambodia still controls and rules the majority of our territory and people. Even Sihanouk's statement made during the Paris International Conference on Cambodia that the State of Cambodia would be blown out by the wind had melted away like salt in water.

All of this has caused the Pol Pot clique to become greatly enraged at our people in the outlying remote areas or those who made a trip through the mountainous or forested areas, particularly by train, to the point that it has carried out most barbarous and atrocious crimes against them. These crimes of the Pol Pot clique clearly certify Samdech Sihanouk's statement that it is a big mistake to think that Pol Pot in 1990 is different from Pol Pot in the 1970s.

To the Cambodian people who have followed the developments in the process toward solving the Cambodian problem and who have been well aware of the tricky nature of the Pol Pot clique, this clique's schemes, no matter how perfidious they may be, are fruitless.

The only thing our people want is peace without Pol Pot.

Radio Criticizes Attempt To Dissolve Government

BK2211164190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "The Indissolubility of the Existing Government in Cambodia"]

[Text] During the past month, the enemies of the Cambodian people, particularly a number of foreign propaganda apparatuses, have grossly accused the State of Cambodia of being power-mad, refusing to allow the United Nations to play an extensive role in Cambodia.

We would like to ask: What will the UN Transitional Authority do in Cambodia?

Everyone remembers well that point 13 in the framework document of the five major powers states that the broader role of the United Nations requires the establishment of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC in short. The main duty of the UNTAC is to ensure a neutral political atmosphere that will lead to general, free, and correct elections, and particularly to supervise, monitor, and verify the cease-fire and the cessation of foreign military aid, and to prevent the return of the genocidal clique.

This power will be transferred to the UNTAC by the Supreme National Council [SNC] and fixed by the SNC.

Why, then, have some people tried hard to misinterpret this to mean that the UNTAC will govern Cambodia, with the two existing governments being dissolved?

This is an unpardonable misinterpretation. Moreover, these people have raised their voices to accuse the State of Cambodia, which has correctly respected the spirit of the Jakarta joint communique and the five framework documents of the five major powers, of being power-mad.

Obviously, the Cambodian people, who have been revived for the past nearly 12 years, resolutely demand that the State of Cambodia Government must not be dissolved before free and fair elections in Cambodia. This is because during the past over 11 years, while the genocidal Pol Pot clique has sought every means to return to massacre the Cambodian people, the State of Cambodia Government is the only force that strived to prevent the clique from fulfilling this dark design.

As for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann, not only have they failed to oppose the return of this bloodthirsty clique, they have also colluded with it. Their main aim is to topple the new regime. The three of them, however, have failed to topple us. This is why they have exploited the goodwill of the State of Cambodia, which has accepted the role of the United Nations in the Cambodian solution as a means to topple the State of Cambodia Government.

As for the exiled tripartite coalition government whose leaders—from the president to the prime minister—are taking refuge here and there, it is just a government without a capital or any territory of its own. This is known to all Cambodian people.

In addition to launching slanderous propaganda against the State of Cambodia, they have carried on their barbarous and criminal acts against the Cambodian people living peacefully inside the country.

As for the State of Cambodia, it is totally different from their government. During the past more than 11 years, although it is in a state of both peace and war, the State of Cambodia Government has strived to surmount obstacles and restore and improve the people's livelihood, morally and materially. Most importantly, it has strived to prevent the return of the Pol Pot clique.

Therefore, should this government's work be suspended only for a while, a day, or a week, the whole society would certainly become chaotic to the point of uncontrollability, thus creating a good opportunity for the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. If so, evil consequences would befall the Cambodian people and cause them to become more enraged and fight even more resolutely.

Another question is: If the existing government in Cambodia is maintained, can a neutral atmosphere for holding the elections be created?

Experiences from many countries in Africa, Latin America, and Europe clearly reflect that an election can be held freely and fairly under the arrangement of the old authority, with the international body carrying out only an observation role.

In the case of Cambodia, however, the State of Cambodia Government has given the United Nations, through the UNTAC, the right to directly supervise the elections.

Why must those people be afraid that there will be no neutral atmosphere?

This is in fact their most perfidious scheme to topple the State of Cambodia through pacification.

Their main aim is not the elections because they have no hope of gaining support from the Cambodian people, for they have run away from the people when the people have been in trouble and tried hard to destroy the people's rebirth.

Their main aim is to take revenge on the Cambodian people through their attempt to bring the genocidal regime back to massacre the Cambodian people.

For this reason, the Cambodian people would like to affirm that the State of Cambodia Government must not be dissolved before the elections, and the framework document of the five major powers does not mention the dissolution of the government in Cambodia.

This dream cannot reverse the situation in Cambodia.

Consultative Meeting in Phnom Penh Reported

BK2311061390 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0436 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 23 Nov (SPK)—A consultative meeting among the State of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union was held in Phnom Penh on Wednesday [21 November], according to a press communique released today.

Taking part in the meeting were Sok An, Cambodian deputy foreign minister; Thongsai, head of the General Administration Department of the Lao Foreign Ministry; Vietnamese ambassador Ngo Dien; and Soviet ambassador to Cambodia Yuriy Myakotnykh.

The discussion was on the evolution of the process of a political solution to the Cambodian problem, acknowledging that the sovereignty of Cambodia, an independent and sovereign country and a member of the United Nations, should be de facto respected. In this context, one should neither go further than the framework document nor impose other conceptions or ideas on Cambodia. The UN Charter should be strictly adhered to. Attempts should not be made to solve all problems relating to Cambodia's internal affairs.

The participants agreed that UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] is not empowered to dismantle existing institutions, agencies, or offices in Cambodia. The two current governments in Cambodia will continue to exist during the transitional period. The role and authority of UNTAC should be clearly determined by an agreement. The framework document is clear about existing administrative structures in Cambodia.

On the Supreme National Council [SNC], the meeting stressed that this is neither an administration nor a provisional government. Article Seven of the framework document stipulates that "the SNC represents Cambodia abroad and occupies Cambodia's seat in the United Nations..." and in UN agencies as well as other international organizations.

Concerning the armed forces, the Khmer Rouge should not be trusted; therefore, troops should not be disarmed or their numbers reduced.

On human rights, it is necessary to ensure the non-return of the policies and practices of the 1975 to 1978 period.

Furthermore, in the past when the genocidal regime was mentioned, no references were made to their crimes, which are known to all. These references should be made in future. In this spirit, it is necessary to clearly stress that "Cambodia will be free from genocidal acts" in agreements concerning international guarantees.

The consultative conference closed the same day in a very cordial and understanding atmosphere.

Military Activities in Past Week Reported

BK2311042390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Nov 90

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the military field, the enemies continued to fire artillery shells on a number of areas, particularly in Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Banteay Meanchey Provinces; altogether, between 660 and 700 shells were fired.

On 10 November, 230 shells were fired on the Kouk Mon area. On 13 November, the enemies fired another 60 shells on the same sector. Along the western border, the three reactionary groups and traitors to the nation continued to sneak into the country bringing troops, weapons, and ammunition in order to carry out destructive activities and rob our people's property and foodstuffs with the aim of prolonging their protracted war and returning the genocidal regime to Cambodia.

[passage omitted] In the past week, our valiant and courageous troops, with the active participation of our people, have, in 22 counterattacks, put out of action 104 enemy soldiers, including 74 killed and seven taken prisoners; 23 others surrendered. We also seized 79 assorted weapons, 107 artillery shells, 30 mines, 2,450 pieces of TNT explosives, two field radios, two pairs of binoculars, and another quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

Radio Reports Military Activities in Siem Reap

BK2211081690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] In October, the armed forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province launched 43 operations against the three groups of enemies, putting out of action 188 enemy soldiers, including 62 killed and 91 wounded. Five were taken prisoners while two others were forced to surrender. We seized seven weapons and destroyed 13 enemy shelters and a large amount of war materiel.

Hor Namhong Returns From Trip to Vietnam

BK2311055690 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0439 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 23—Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, returned here on November 21 after a three-day visit to Vietnam.

While in Hanoi, he held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations, on measures for expediting an overall political solution to the Cambodian conflict, and on various international and regional issues of common concern. On Nov. 21, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, conferred in Hanoi on the Cambodian issue with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, co-chairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, who was accompanying President Suharto on an official visit to Vietnam.

Minister Inaugurates Telecommunications Station

BK1511080190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Summary] The Posts and Telecommunications Department on 14 November organized a ceremony to inaugurate the Vista earth satellite station, built with the cooperation of the Australian Government's OTC [Overseas Telecommunications Commission] International. The construction of the station started on 17 May 1990 with an investment of 5.5 million riels [Cambodian currency] from Cambodia and U.S.$2.78 million from Australia. The station began temporary service on 10 October.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, transport, and posts; Kim Yin, director of the Cambodian radio station; Kim Seap, deputy communications minister; and Top Sam, deputy trade minister; the director of OTC; and a number of technicians.

This is only the first stage of the agreement; the next phase is the construction of a network of 5,000 telephone and telegraph lines. With this network Cambodian telecommunications can be linked to international networks through the OTC station.

Chea Sim Receives Visiting Thai Buddhist Group

BK2011153390 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 20—Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh last Saturday a group of Thai Buddhist monks headed by Priest Prahmaha Somchai Phromsuwan, member of the Mahachulalongkorn Rachavidayalai Buddhism Research Institute.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman Chea Sim welcomed the Thai delegation's visit to the State of Cambodia.

He informed the Thai guests of the revival of Buddhism in Cambodia after it had been trampled down during the genocidal Pol Pot regime. He also denounced the polpotists' dark plots and moves to jeopardize the peaceful life of the Cambodian people and their continued sacrilegious acts against Buddhism in the country.

On the Cambodian issue, Chairman Chea Sim recalled the government's concessions for an early political solution to the conflict and condemned the Khmer opposition factions' manoeuvers to prolong the civil war and the sufferings of the innocent people. He praised the Cambodian armed forces for their growth and ability to defend the country's national independence and prevent the return of the Pol Pot clique.

He said the State of Cambodia wished to have good neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand.

In reply, Priest Prahmaha Somchai Phromsuwan thanked the party and government of the State of Cambodia for creating favourable conditions for his delegation's visit and for the hospitality given it during its stay here.

After recalling the cultural similarities between the two peoples, the Thai Buddhist monk said that the government and people of Thailand as well as Thai Buddhists wished the State of Cambodia peace. He said he would inform the Thai people of what he had seen and heard in Cambodia.

The delegation left Phnom Penh Monday after a fortnight long visit.

Dry Season Rice Cropping Preparations Underway

BK2111070790 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0424 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 21—Peasants throughout the country, with the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture, are making good preparations for the coming dry-season rice farming in an effort to make up for the poor monsoon rice harvest.

According to a report by the Agronomic Department under the Ministry of Agriculture, 1,462,160 hectares were put under monsoon rice cultivation in Cambodia this year out of the planned area of 1,940,000 hectares, or 325,570 hectares less than the previous year due to unfavourable weather. The average per-hectare yield is about one ton only.

The department said that the hectarage to be covered with dry-season rice is expected to exceed 150,000 hectares as usually practised in Cambodia. The largest areas suitable for dry-season rice cropping are in the provinces of Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Svay Rieng, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and Kratie.

To help the peasants obtain good results the Agronomic Department has supplied them with 1,500 sprayers, 24,700 litres of insecticide and 5,600 tons of chemical fertilizer, and sent its experienced cadres to instruct them on farming techniques. Besides, in the last quarter of this year, it plans to provide the peasants with 200,000 litres of fuel and 51 pumping machines, and to build two pumping stations in Kandal Stoeng District, Kandal Province, and in Takeo Province, which are capable of watering some 1,400 hectares of rice field.

Leaders Receive Message From PRC Counterparts

BK2211063990 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Message from Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng to Cambodian President Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan; dated 8 November]

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of Cambodia's independence, on behalf of the Chinese government and people, we would like to express warmest congratulations to the samdech and the two excellencies, and through the three of you, to the Cambodian national government [CNG] and the heroic Cambodian people.

Under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership, the CNG and the Cambodian people have courageously struggled to defend their national independence and sovereignty and scored great victories. The time is now ripe to solve the Cambodian problem politically and comprehensively. Although the process involved to solve the Cambodian problem still faces difficult and complex turns, it still moves irrevocably toward a comprehensive, just, and reasonable solution.

The Chinese Government hopes that the Paris international conference to solve the Cambodian probem will soon be reconvened and that this conference will reach an agreement to solve the Cambodian problem comprehensively and definitively. China and Cambodia are neighborly friends. The two countries have long-standing relations of friendship. The Chinese Government and people sincerely hope that Cambodia will soon have peace and be an independent and neutral country with friendly relations with all countries.

Please accept our highest consideration. [Dated] 8 November 1990.
[Signed] Yang Shangkun, PRC president

Li Peng, chairman of the PRC State Council

Presence of UN Peacekeeping Force Stressed

BK2211081590 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Attack the Working Meeting in Jakarta"]

[Text] Following the meeting in Jakarta on 9 November to work out details of the implementation of the document of the UN Security Council [UNSC]'s five permanent members, the spokesman of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' Foreign Ministry once again strongly and insolently attacked the working meeting in Jakarta.

This is because the Vietnamese are afraid that the UN peacekeeping force will drag them out of Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are so afraid because they realize that the world remains indifferent to their maneuvers; the world has instead turned to working out details for the implementation of the UNSC five permanent members' document, that is, preparing an agreement to dispatch a UN peacekeeping force and a UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to carry out a comprehensive supervision in Cambodia, including the control of the withdrawal from Cambodia of all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces.

Before the Jakarta meeting, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors came out opposing the peace plan of the UNSC five permanent members by drafting a memorandum opposing the essence of the UNSC five permanent members' document. The Vietnamese oppose the UN peacekeeping force and UNTAC. At the meeting in Jakarta, the Vietnamese enemy ordered the delegate from Vientiane to grossly recite this memorandum in an attempt to hinder the meeting's work. All this has exposed the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the puppets of Hun Sen, Vietnam's lackeys, to the world that it is the Vietnamese aggressors and puppet Hun Sen who are obstacles to solving the Cambodian problem. No one else but Vietnam and its puppets and lackeys are obstructing the process to find peace for Cambodia. Previously, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys opposed the document of the UNSC five permanent members in a discrete manner by imposing the condition demanding that puppet Hun Sen be made vice chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in exchange for the election of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as SNC chairman. When the world did not go along with this maneuver and instead turned to working out details for the implementation of the document, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys have come out and openly opposed the UNSC document.

Faced with the instransigence and tricks of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and puppets and lackeys, the world clearly realizes that it has to stick to a firm position and continue to pressure Vietnam and its puppets to abide by and implement the UNSC five permanent members' document and the Jakarta document without any alterations or conditions. First of all, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk should be elected SNC chairman. Secondly, the world will continue to work out details for the implementation of the UNSC five permanent members' document until there ia a comprehensive agreement to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot oppose the world current which wants to end Vietnam's war in Cambodia. The UN peacekeeping force will certainly come to carry out a comprehensive supervision in Cambodia and drag the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of Cambodia in one or two months.

More SRV Troops Said Sent to Kompong Cham

BK2311013090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Reports from our Cambodian national resistance forces on the Kompong Cham battlefield say that:

1. On 8 November, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy dispatched 360 fresh Vietnamese soldiers, dressed in the uniforms of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet troops, to Cambodia along National Route 7 across Kompong Cham town, and deployed them from Chamka Leu district seat to Sre Veal Village in Mesar Chrey Commune in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province.

2. On 11 November, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dispatched 500 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam, dressed as Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet troops, to Cambodia along National Route 7. The troops were dropped in Kompong Cham town; 300 soldiers were deployed from Prek Kak Township, which is the district seat of Stoeng Trang District, to Meak Commune in Stoeng Trang District. Another 100 soldiers were taken to Lpeak Commune in Kompong Siem District and the remaining 100 were deployed in Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province.

In sum, in four days, from 8 to 11 November, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 860 fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to the battlefield in Cambodia.

Indonesia

Suharto Discusses Japan, PRC, Vietnam Visits

BK2211091190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Report, with portions recorded, by station correspondent Hendro Martono aboard Garuda Indonesia flight to Jakarta from Hanoi on 21 November concerning President Suharto's remarks on the results of his visit to Japan, the PRC, and Vietnam]

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Mrs. Suharto; Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economic, financial, and industrial affairs; Foreign Minister Ali Alatas; and Minister and State Secretary Murdiono, President Suharto gave an extensive briefing on his visits to Japan, the PRC, and Vietnam.

On Indonesian-Japanese bilateral relations, the president said he told Prime Minister Kaifu during their talks that Indonesia did not gain any benefits from the rising oil prices following the Gulf crisis. President Suharto reminded him that Indonesia's budget constraints were getting worse due to the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar.

[Begin Suharto recording] Thus, I told him not to assume that we no longer need foreign aid following the rising oil prices, while the yen is appreciating considerably against the dollar. We would like to advise that we be given continued attention. If Japan finds it difficult to give special aid to Indonesia due to possible envy from other countries, I think another means of accomplishing this will have to be found. Indonesia will have to ensure its development program. If Japan cannot give special aid to Indonesia, Indonesia will propose that outstanding debt repayments resulting from the yen's appreciation be converted into soft credits to compensate for the special aid. [passage indistinct] It is very important for us to guarantee our development program. We do not merely ask for more loans, but need them to guarantee the development program. The development program, including continuation of projects, would be automatically affected if the special aid does not materialize. Thus, we propose that the appreciation be checked. Indonesia should be given soft credits if the special aid cannot be given. Thus, our development program will be guaranteed. [end recording]

President Suharto and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiku Kaifu also discussed efforts to increase the flow of Japanese tourists to Indonesia. In this regard, it is hoped that the Japanese Government will increase the frequency of Japan Airlines flights between the two countries from five times a week to 12 times a week as Garuda has done. [passage omitted]

Vietnam was the third leg of the trip by President Suharto and Mrs. Suharto. President Suharto and Vietnamese leaders discussed the Cambodian issue, particularly efforts to push the Cambodian leaders to immediately settle their internal problems.

[Begin Suharto recording] Accordingly, we agreed that for the sake of an immediate solution to the Cambodian issue, the Republic of Indonesia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as friends of Cambodia feel the need to warn that all the achievements reached so far must not be allowed to roll back because of the dispute over the SNC [Supreme National Council] chairmanship as well as additional members of the SNC. Should this fail, we would feel that the failure stemmed from the Cambodian leaders themselves and SNC members themselves. This would mean that they do not want a peaceful solution. They will continue their wrangling. They will continue the war. If this is the case, we have agreed not to give any support to Cambodia or the Cambodian leaders who do not want to settle the Cambodian issue peacefully. Since the Cambodian issue emerged, we have from the very beginning adhered to the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference. Thus, we leave the Cambodian issue to the Cambodian people, the Cambodian leaders. The Cambodian leaders must settle it. We are just helping them seek ways for a solution. This included a series of Jakarta informal meetings which finally led to the establishment of the SNC, the involvement of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and talks between Beijing and Hanoi leaders on the establishment of the SNC. We would feel very sorry if this were to fail. [end recording]

According to President Suharto, the Vietnamese leaders expressed their desire to learn from Indonesia's development program.

[Begin Suharto recording] Frankly speaking, I was moved by the words of Vietnamese leaders—the president, the Communist Party general secretary, and the prime minister. They asked Indonesia to guide them in implementing their development program. I was moved by their words. They said: We are good at war only, we are in fact not good at development. Thus we ask Indonesia to guide Vietnam in implementing its development program. I said humbly that Indonesia's development program was not completely successful. There have been failures. I advised them not to think that everything is easy. Thus, they should also study the failures, not just the successes. Indonesia keeps its doors wide open for Vietnam to send its officials to study the development program being implemented in Indonesia. [end recording]

President and Mrs. Suharto were greeted by Vice President Sudharmono and a number of ministers of the Fifth Development Cabinet upon arrival in Jakarta yesterday afternoon.

U.S., Japanese Firms Win Telephone Order

BK2111123590 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 12 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The Indonesian Government announced over the weekend American Telephone and Telegraph (AT & T) and NEC [Nippon Electric Company] of Japan as the winners of the multimillion dollar second digital telephone development project (STD II).

The decision on the winners of the fiercely-competed contract was announced by Cacuk Sudariyanto, President of the state-owned Perumtel telecommunication company in Bandung on Saturday. The two winners, who were also the final bidders for the contract before the tender was scrapped in early February and replaced with a new one in August, will each supply 350,000 lines of telephone within the next three years.

The announcement did not give many details on the contracts won by the two bidders who outcompeted three other contenders, but informed sources said the scope of work of the STD II project had been changed extensively from its original plan.

The retendered contract originally called for the supply of only 350,00 line units, of which about 200,000 lines were to be imported in built-up form and the remaining 150,000 lines were to be locally manufactured in a joint venture with a local company (PT Electrindo Nusantara).

However, the STD II's scope of work seemed to have been enlarged. The two winners will now each supply 350,000 lines, of which 200,000 lines will be imported in built-up form and the other 150,000 lines will have to be made locally in a joint venture with a local company.

Informed sources told THE JAKARTA POST yesterday that the government had appointed PT Electrindo Nusantara as the local partner for one of the winners, while the local partner for the other winner would be appointed by State Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie. The sources said Perumtel officials are to meet with the representatives of NEC and AT & T in Bandung today to discuss details of their respective contracts. Details of the contracts are expected to be completed before the end of this year so that the final contracts can be signed in January.

The announcement in Bandung, which was made as soon as Cacuk received the decision on the winners from Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Radius Prawiro as the chief of the evaluation team, mentioned Alcatel, Ericsson, and Toyomenka as the other bidders for the STD II contract.

Before the final bidders for the contract were shortlisted to NEC and the Dutch-based unit of AT & T in early February three other companies—Fijitsu, Alcatel and the Australian unit of Sweden's L.M. Ericsson contended for the project.

Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said in late July that the five bidders were invited to submit rebids on the tender. But when the retender was announced the original contract was split into two—one for switches and the other one for the installation of cable parts and other work related to outside plants. According to informed sources, only the contract for the switches (exchanges) was tendered for foreign contractors because the contract for outside plants would be allocated for domestic companies.

The 700,000 lines to be supplied by NEC and AT & T will be installed in 100 locations in Jakarta, Java, Bali, Sulawesi and Sumatera.

Based on the retender requirements, the winners will have to make joint venture agreements with local partners for the establishment of exchange manufacturing plants separate from the contracts for the supply of the 400,000 built-up telephone lines.

When the new contracts are completed, Indonesia will thus have three digital exchange manufacturing plants, including the Siemens-PT INTI joint venture already in operations.

The STD II contracts require the offered systems to employ the latest digital switching technology and to have inherent built-in technology for future introduction of all modern telecommunication facilities and services.

Garuda To Start Weekly Flight to Moscow

BK2111122590 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 16 Nov 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—Garuda Indonesia will begin a once-a-week service to Moscow in cooperation with Aeroflot, its marketing director Sunario said in Jakarta yesterday.

Sunario said that beginning next week the Moscow flight will leave Jakarta every Thursday, via Singapore and Dubayy, returning to Jakarta the same way. "We will use Aeroflot Ilyushin aircraft with a capacity of about 150 passengers," Sunario said in a business luncheon to discuss the potential of the Soviet market as a result of "glasnost" and "perestroyka".

Garuda early last month took some top Indonesian businessmen, government officials and officers from the Ministry of Defense on an orientation tour of the Soviet Union.

Sunario said the cooperation with Aeroflot would have strategic value to improve Garuda's cargo service, which has often been criticized for its frequent failure to fulfill demand. Sunario said Garuda's international cargo capacity was about 150,000 tons a year, but that it had been able to carry only 110,000 tons. "Some flight sections are not good cargo lines, such as the Jakarta-Perth and Jakarta-Manila routes," he said.

He said thanks to the cooperation with Aeroflot, Garuda would be able to airlift a large volume of cargo to Europe to support the country's non-oil and gas export drive. "Rates for Garuda-Aeroflot cargo services are based on Garuda's rates," he told businessmen attending the luncheon held by his company.

He said Garuda would also gardually increase its international network, increasing its cargo delivery capacity. "We plan, for example, to open new routes from Jakarta to Adelaide and Brisbane. We also intend to increase services to Europe, the United States and Malaysia," he said.

He said Garuda was also waiting for an agreement between the Chinese and Indonesian governments to open routes to Beijing, which he expected to come next April. [passage omitted]

Laos

Cooperation Expansion, Thailand Flights Noted

BK2111134290 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 21 (KPL)—When meeting with Lao Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit on November 19 afternoon, Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan told him that the Thai delegation had informed the Lao host delegation of the Thai 7.8 million baht budget made available this year for Laos.

The allocation involves giving academic and vocational training and seminars to Lao technicians and students. He said: Also reached was a bilateral agreement to open two more flights, one between Khon Kaen and Vientiane and the other between Chiang Mai-Vientiane.

In addition, the Thai foreign minister informed him that the two delegations had exchanged a letter on civil air transport services.

The letter provides different alternatives to air travel services whereas before there was only air service between the two capital cities. Now there will also be services between Chiang Mai-Vientiane-Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen-Vientiane-Khon Kaen, Vientiane-Chiang Mai-Vientiane, Vientiane-Khon Kaen-Vientiane.

Thai Princess Donates Funds to Orphanage

BK2211111390 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 22 (KPL)—The Thai ambassador to Laos, Mr. Nikhom Tantemsap, and his wife in the middle of this month visited an orphanage at KM [Kilometer Marker] 67 on the Road No. 13 to Phonhong, the seat of Vientiane Province Administration. Attached to the Ministry of Interior, this orphanage raises orphans, children from poor families and of public servants.

During the visit, the Thai ambassador presented 12 million kip worth of cash and garments to the children. The fund, donated by HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess [Maha Chakkri] Sirinthon of Thailand, is for the construction of dormitories at this orphanage.

Delegation Leaves for Conference in Niger

BK2111103890 Vientiane KPL in English 0852 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 21 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] led by Prof Dr. Souli Nanthavong, minister of science and technology, left here on November 19 for Niamey, Niger to attend a conference of the executive council of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation due to be held there on Nov 22-24, 1990.

At the conference to discuss the cultural and technical cooperation among member countries, the Lao delegation will submit some cooperation projects in the fields of agriculture, public health and some others.

U.S. Team Visit to Rural Project Reported

BK2011154190 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 20 (KPL)—Visiting the Lao-American project for integrated rural development in Houa Meuang and Viangthong Districts of Houa Phan Province, American agricultural expert team assessed the initial operation of the project.

The team found that the work has been in good progress as a result of the special attention given by the project staff and of the cooperation by the local authorities.

Now the project is still busy with the construction of a 60-km road from Hiam to Son areas, so far 38 km completed. And 13 km out of 30-km road from Phao to Pakha hamlets is also achieved.

Also underway is the construction of vocational training facilities for farmers—one in Houa Meuang and another in Hiam. However already fulfilled is the work involving the installation of radio communication network at 4 points.

A number of building equipment for the irrigation and electric power facilities has already reached the construction sites.

In addition, along the newly constructed roads now see the arrangement of new settlements for mountainous people.

To successfully implement the project, the American team said the project must be supplied with material, equipment and variety of crops seeds. In this connection, the team said it would propose the American authority to timely allocate fund to the project as stipulated in the project agreement.

Soviet Control Commission Delegation Leaves

BK2211043690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Maichantan Sengmani, the Control Commission of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee chairman, received yesterday the visiting delegation from the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Yevganiy Nikolayevich Makhov, first vice president of the Soviet Control Commission.

During the meeting, the sides discussed efforts to increase cooperation between the two control commissions and exchanged working experiences they have acquired during the period of restructuring in their respective countries.

The Soviet delegation ended its nine-day visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and left Vientiane for home this afternoon.

New Finnish Ambassador Presents Credentials

BK2111105090 Vientiane KPL in English 0853 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 21 (KPL)—The presentation of a letter of credentials of the new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Finland Mr. Esko Lipponen to the Lao Acting President Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit was organized here on November 20.

The Finnish ambassador has his chancellery in Hanoi, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

U.S. Mennonite Group Gives Aid to Hospital

BK2211101590 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 22 (KPL)—The public health and social welfare service of Vientiane Prefecture handed over here yesterday 3.8 million kip worth of gifts to Setthathilat Hospital, reports VIENTIANE MAI newspaper today.

Donated by the American Friendship Organisation "Mennonite", the donation included powdered milk, canned food, detergent powder, soap, bed sheets, mosquito nets, towels, pillow cases and others.

The hand-over ceremony was performed by Dr. Siho Bannavong, vice mayor of Vientiane Prefecture and head of the public health and social welfare service of the prefecture, and Mr. Bouaphan, director of Setthathilat Hospital. The ceremony was also witnessed by representatives of Mennonite in Laos.

Improvements in Transport Service Reviewed

BK2211111790 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 22 (KPL)—Over 15 years of its economic development, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has seen considerable progress in every field through the implementation of the first and second 5-year state plans of socioeconomic development.

Like other social services, the developed and improved transportation are regarded necessary to move goods and construction material to the hands of consumers, in addition to meeting the demands of passengers. Progress has been more marked after liberalizing economic cooperation with foreign countries.

Fifty more passenger buses, three ferries, 11 goods-cargo ships, four oil carrier ships, and four passenger ships have been put in to service. All the transport means have increased 2.3 fold in number compared to the period from 1980-1985. Also improved and expanded are domestic air transport services.

Apart from the flights between the capital and the main towns of Luang Prabang, Savannakhet and Pakse, there are air routes linking the capital and the northern provinces of Oudomsai, Bokeo, Sayabouly and southern Saravan. Newly operated on trial basis is sea transport to neighbouring and nearby countries.

With these transportation facilities, the transport volume over the past five years has accounted for 4,195,530 [metric] tons of goods achieving 75.2 percent of the target figure, 52,472,550 passengers time, 72.16 percent of the target figure.

The transportation means used range from modern to rudimentary ones. The services are performed by the state, private companies, associations, and collective.

They all operate business according to the state-adopted regulations, regularly performing financial contribution to the state budget.

Despite the positive performances, there still are considerable aspects of transportation service to be improved in the years ahead.

This involves the putting into use of all available means in the country, better management and operation of the service with more safety, reasonable or reduced fees.

Past 15 Years' Agricultural Statistics Reviewed

BK2211102390 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 22 (KPL)—The agricultural and forestry work every year in the past 15 years has seen positive development.

The land set aside for cultivation across the country now covers 794,000 ha [hectares], including over 676,000 ha [of] rice fields in the rainy season and 15,000 ha in the dry season—5.5 times over 1976.

Owing to, on the one hand, the introduction of intensive cultivation to raise productivity, and having expanded rice fields, on the other, rice output has augmented year by year. The average rice yield between 1984-1989 has risen to 1.3 million tons, doubling that of 1976. In particular, the yield of monsoon rice crop has doubled that of 1976, the yield of shifting cultivation has risen by 1.9 times over 1976. And likewise is the yield of dry-season rice crop by 6.2 times. Consequently, rice received per farmer has risen to 374 kgs [kilograms] per year.

The cultivation of industrial crops and highly sought-after trees is widespread and receiving positive result. The output of maize from 1984-1989 amounted to 34,000 tons, 32,000 tons of taro and sweet potatoes, 5,800 tons of coffee.

Irrigational facilities have been developed accounting for 135 projects capable of watering 12,700 ha [of] rice fields. This excludes small irrigation facilities built by local farmers with a capacity of irrigating 45,800 ha. In addition, two water reservoirs have been built for the provision of water to 2,600 ha [of] rice fields. Sixty-six electric pumping stations have been installed to water 9,500 ha.

The statistics indicate that there are 937,000 water buffaloes, 544,000 oxen and cows, 1.36 million pigs, 63,000 goats and sheep, and 7.2 million poultry throughout the country.

Forest land in the whole country covers 11 million hectares, 5.6 million ha of which already surveyed. Wood extraction in the past 15 years has amounted to 1.1 million cubic metres. However, efforts in reforesting have been made on 2,425 ha.

Up to now, the government has invested in building wood processing factories: handicraft factories of rattan and bamboo, advanced saw mills with a capacity of 15,000 cubic metres a year. The plywood factory has also turned out 2.77 million sheets of plywood, 389,873 cubic metres of parquet.

Philippines

Manglapus Sees New Senate Stand on Bases Issue

HK2111151190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced the possibility of the Senate taking a new stand on the issue of the U.S. facilities in the country. It will be recalled that a majority of senators favors a bases pullout in 1991. Meanwhile, Manglapus mentioned that the third series of the phaseout negotiations will take place in the second week of December. It is expected that an agreement will be reached by January 1991.

In related news, Senate President Jovito Salonga announced that the executive and legislative branches have agreed to make a final conversion plan in relation to the military facilities which the U.S. will vacate. The target date for issuing the consolidated Government and Congress program is in December:

[Begin recording in English] [Salonga] The Bases Conversion Authority will end and will reconcile the differences between the Base Conversion Authority Bill in the House and the bill that we have in the Senate, and we will pass it at the earliest possible time.

[Reporter] Do you have a timetable, sir?

[Salonga] Early December, probably. [end recording]

Bill on Bases Conversion Authority To Pass

HK2211050790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] The two chambers of Congress have agreed to pass a Malacanang-certified bill that will create the Bases Conversion Authority. The decision was reached after legislators met with President Aquino in Malacanang. Congress will pass the bill before its Christmas recess. The Bases Conversion Authority will take charge of implementing alternative plans for the military bases. Congress announced that the U.S. bases conversion will cost 154 billion pesos.

Columnist Views Future of U.S. Policy in Region

HK2311061190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 14 Nov 90 p 11

["Strategic Issues" column by J.C. Parrenas: "Asia-Pacific needs a far-sighted U.S. policy"]

[Text] Reactions among the different governments in the Asia-Pacific on the current negotiations over the future of the US military facilities in the Philippines betray a deep-seated concern over the future of U.S. policy in the region. The U.S. as the world's number one economic and military power and a Pacific power at that, obviously is an important player in this region.

But the basic problem facing the region is the imminent change in U.S. policy which current economic and strategic trends demand. The U.S. is under increasing pressure to adjust its policies to growing multipolarity and interdependence, both on a global and regional scale. At the same time, there is no other country nor any existing institution that can take over the stabilizing role that the U.S. is playing in the Asia-Pacific within the next five years.

The U.S. has been and still is playing this important stabilizing role because there is considerable potential for conflict in the region. A sudden American disengagement could very easily magnify threat perceptions among different countries arising from rivalries, conflicting territorial claims or suspicions. Such increased threat perceptions can in turn trigger policy changes that might lead to actual conflicts of interest.

The South China Sea is an example of an area that would be vulnerable to such developments. Being important to many countries which have claims on territories in this area or which depend on the security of the sea lanes for their economic or strategic security, it can easily become an object of rivalry among different countries if a "vacuum" arises out of a sudden U.S. withdrawal from the region. the entry of military forces of several regional powers would eventually prove inimical to regional stability and to continued economic development in the region.

There is thus a need for a transition period and for a managed adjustment to the new situation. The U.S. must remain militarily present in the region, especially in Southeast Asia, for a few more years, perhaps for a decade. But at the same time, this should be considered a transition period, an opportunity for launching new and far-sighted policies that go far beyond trying to perpetuate old and obsolete policies and arrangements.

There is a need for another type of arrangement that would ultimately take over the stabilizing role currently being played by the U.S. military in the region. Given the difficulty of assigning such a role to another country, the only possible alternative would be a multilateral arrangement, which at the present does not yet exist.

Such a multilateral arrangement is needed both for maintaining regional security and for promoting cooperation, especially in the economic field, which cannot be separated anymore from the areas of politics and security. This type of arrangement is already needed to complement the weakening American stabilizing role in the region. But it must also be nurtured and developed so that it can be able to gradually take over this role and hopefully, fully play it in a not too distant future.

For such a multilateral arrangement to be viable, it must fulfill two important requirements. First, it must allow an equitable sharing of the financial, organizational and personnel burdens among the countries involved. The U.S. as the largest economic and military power could still play the largest role, but other countries, especially Japan, must play much larger roles than they have played so far. But the arrangement must be truly multilateral, where no one country dictates over the others, and where compromise and consensus determine the outcome of policy exchanges.

Second, there is a need to include all major powers in such an arrangement—that means besides the U.S. and Japan, also China, the USSR, and possibly the ASEAN as a grouping—in order for it to be workable and acceptable and to avoid polarization. Most, if not all, of the countries in the region should be also included.

Two or three years ago, the prospects for such an arrangement were dim. But the developments that have come with the end of the Cold War are changing the policy environment so radically. Further changes in the coming years, especially in North Korea and Indochina, could push the region ever closer towards a more integrated view of regional security and economic prosperity.

The U.S. is important for such an arrangement to materialize. It cannot be excluded; nor can regional institutions in the Asia-Pacific within the next few decades have a viable future without U.S. involvement. It would be U.S. leadership and initiative which can forge such a future. But for this to happen, the U.S. leadership must have a foreign policy vision that is more farsighted and that looks beyond interest group politics and overcomes old Cold War mind-sets.

Manglapus Views UN Resolution on Use of Force

HK2211065390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Manila, Nov 22 (AFP)—The Philippines assured a Kuwaiti mission that it will back a U.N. resolution allowing the use of force if peaceful efforts to solve the Gulf crisis fail, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Thursday.

Mr. Manglapus said in a statement that he had told Kuwaiti Housing Minister Yahya Fahd al-Sumayt, representing exiled emir Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, that Manila "condemns unequivocally" Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

"I also informed him that our government will support every reasonable initiative for a peaceful solution of the conflict, and in the event that such a peaceful solution becomes impossible, we would support a United Nations resolution authorizing the use of force," he added.

Mr. Manglapus also told reporters that the Kuwaiti official "indicated a certain confidence that (Iraqi president) Saddam Husayn would eventually capitulate in some form or another. He indicated that that was their intelligence."

The Philippines hosts U.S. air and naval bases that can serve as vital resupply links in case of a drawn-out Gulf war, and is set to dispatch a medical mission soon to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Manglapus said in his statement the sending of a Philippine medical team "is a move to demonstrate our support not only for the defense of Saudi Arabia but also for the freedom of Kuwait."

Aquino 'Opposed' To Sending Troops to Gulf

HK2311121990 Quezon City DZBB Radyo Bisig Bayan in Tagalog 1100 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is strongly opposed to sending troops to the Middle East to join the multinational forces there. The request came from Kuwaiti Housing Minister Yahya Fahd al-Sumayt who visited the president in Malacanang. Mrs Aquino said the Philippines has its own internal problems and the country cannot deploy soldiers to the Middle East. During the meeting, both officials expressed hope that the Gulf crisis will be resolved peacefully. Al-Sumayt promised 300 million pesos in financial assistance to the Philippines once the gulf crisis is over.

NSC, Cabinet Approve Amended Contingency Plans

HK2211044790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 22 Nov 90 p 10

[By reporter Cris V. Paraiso]

[Text] The National Security Council [NSC] and the Cabinet cluster on political and security affairs have approved an amended contingency plan based on two scenarios in the event there are developments in the Gulf.

Testifying before the Senate ad-hoc committee on Middle East and oil crisis, Isagani Valdellon, deputy director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority, said the new plan was approved late last month and will replace the Cabinet-approved contingency plans revolving on four scenarios.

The new plan's details were not disclosed before the committee pending clearance from the Cabinet but Mr Valdellon said the measures include a worst case scenario which entails a 50% cut in fuel supply.

The newly created Energy Operations Board [EOB], however, is apparently not aware of the new plan. In the same hearing, EOB executive director Neptali Franco still referred to the four scenarios approved by the Cabinet last August 22.

The conflicting statements prompted the committee chaired by Senator Vicente T. Paterno to conclude that Government's energy contingency plan is not organized; that Executive Secretary and EOB chairman Catalino C. Macaraig, Jr is "doing a lousy and incompetent job" as EOB head; and that there is need to immediately establish a workable contingency plan given the possible outbreak of war in the Gulf.

"It is clear that Government is not coordinated since the EOB executive director is still talking about the old contingency plan and has not adjusted its perspective. Sec Macaraig should not be appointed as the full-time energy coordinator since he is a lousy, incompetent and non-performing asset in the Government," said Sen Paterno.

Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile said the contingency plan "will never work since there is no single head who will have the last say on all decisions. If you (allow) the different agencies (to make the decisions). *Pagpa-pasahan lang ang problema at ang tatamaan diyan ay ang bayan* (the problem will only be passed on from one agency to another to the detriment of the nation)."

One Spokesperson

Raul T. Concepcion, EOB private sector representative, reiterated the private sector's appeal for Government to appoint a single spokesperson and a full-time coordinator on oil and energy matters who can ensure that all EOB-approved guidelines are strictly implemented.

Sen Paterno predicted the Middle East war would erupt in the first quarter of next year since Muslims will likely object to the presence of foreign troops on their soil during the celebration of Ramadan in March.

"I expect there will be an Islamic outcry against foreign troops in the holy lands. So the... shooting war could be between the time the troops are fully mobilized in Saudi Arabia and the beginning of Ramadan, so between January and March. *Kung Magkakaroon ng* shooting war (If there is a shooting war), we should prepare," he said.

Labor Situation 'Stable' in First 10 Months

HK2311060990 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 14 Nov 90 p 2

[By Arnold E. Belleza]

[Text] The labor situation for the first ten months of 1990 remained relatively stable, with actual strikes/lockouts from January to October this year dropping 6.28% from yearago figures.

In a report to Labor Secretary Ruben Torres, National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB) administrator Buenaventura Magsalin said that despite a 3% increase in the number of notices of strike/lockout filed, 1,372 from 1,332, work stoppages to date only number 164 versus last year's 175 cases.

On the question why the DOLE [Department of Labor and Emgployment] did not consider work stoppages during last month's "Welgang Bayan (nationwide strike)," Mr. Magsalin told BUSINESS WORLD that the

NCMB considered these strikes to be "political" in nature. "We only considered strikes/lockouts which arise from labor disputes between workers and management," he said.

The 246 firms closed nationwide (according to the DOLE) from one to three days by the Oct. 24-26 "Welgang Bayan," said Mr. Magsailin, were "political strikes... (the strikers) were airing their grievances against Government... (concerning) oil price hikes, (nationwide) wage increases, etc."

(However, if we add the "Welga" figure of 246 to the NCMB's 164, the total number of actual strikes/lockouts climbs to 410, a whopping 134.28% increase from the yearago figure.)

Total mandays lost from January to October as a result of these 164 strikes amounted to 1,251,000 up 73.26% from the yearago figure of 722,000 mandays lost, the NCMB said.

The disposition rate dropped to 89%, with a total of 156 cases disposed of by the NCMB from Jan. to Oct. this year versus the yearago figure of 93%. The settlement rate also dropped to 70.45% from last year's 73%, the NCMB added.

With respect to notices of strikes/lockouts filed, the report said a slight increase of 0.1% in workers covered was registered from Jan. to Oct., 303,897 from last year's 304,213. For the month of October, a 5.55% increase in actual strikes/lockouts, or 19 cases vs. last year's 18, was noted by the NCMB. However, the number of workers affected by these strikes/lockouts dropped 30.53% from 6,592 to 4,579.

Mandays lost last month rose 126.54% to 194,551 from last year's 85,879. The NCMB said this was due to ongoing strikes at Filsyn Inc., Robina Farms, and United Textile Mills, Inc.

Aquino Grants Workers Nonwage Benefits

HK2211140790 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Excerpt] President Corazon Aquino today granted workers noncash benefits. At the same time, she signed into law the "Productivity Incentives Act 1991" aimed at encouraging higher production and maintaining industrial peace through incentives for workers and company owners. The president said the act provides protection of workers' rights to share in production profits and ensures the owner's return on capital:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] Productivity bonuses to labor in proportion to increases in the current productivity are made based on the economic program that will be set out in industrial, agriculture, and agro-industrial enterprises. Business enterprises in turn are granted special deductions from growth income equivalent to 50 percent of the total productivity bonuses given to employees under the program. This [words indistinct] the fringe benefits that we ought to provide our labor sector as it encourages improving productivity. [end recording]

Apart from signing the "Productivity Incentives Act," the president also granted nonwage benefits like increased personal exemptions and benefits from the Social Security System and Government Service Insurance System.

Trade Union Congress of the Philippines vice president, Abe Valerio, said the nonwage benefits are not enough to replace the wage raise. According to Labor Secretary Ruben Torres, the workers may still pursue their petition for a wage raise at the National Wages Board. [passage omitted]

Labor Takes Noncash Benefits

HK2311061590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Nov 90 pp 1, 8

[By Booma Cruz and Lito Zulueta, staffmembers]

[Text] Organized labor yesterday accepted the government's P [Philippine peso] 2 billion non-wage benefits with mixed reactions, saying a P25 wage increase was still their most important demand.

After their dialogue with President Aquino, labor leaders said the mechanisms for implementation of the benefits have yet to be worked out, with most items still needing legislation. They vowed to pursue their campaign for a P25 pay hike, and added that they would demand for an even higher increase to attain a living wage as provided for in the Constitution, and if oil prices are increased once more.

During the dialogue, Mrs. Aquino announced:

—An 80% across-the-board increase in medicare funds for hospital, room and board rates.

—An 87.5% increase in Medicare funds for drugs and medicines.

—A 25% increase in other Medicare benefits.

—A relaxing of Social Security System (SSS) rules allowing labor cooperatives to take part in its Members' Assistance for the Development of Entrepreneurship.

—A P2,000 increase in the maximum loanable amount under the SSS Salary loan Program.

—Beginning January 1991, more housing finance package from the national Home Mortgage and Financing Corp. (NHMFC).

—An initial P15 million from the National Livelihood Support Fund, to finance and equip workers' livelihood projects.

—Increase in the lien per picul of sugar from P2 to P5, 70% of which would go to sugar workers' cash bonuses, and 30%, to workers' programs.

She also signed into law the Productivity Incentives Act of 1990, providing an income tax deduction equivalent to 50% of the productivity bonuses granted by firms to their employees.

Mrs. Aquino promised to press Congress to immediately pass laws:

—Upgrading income tax deductions from P4,000 to P10,000.

—Raising the pay ceiling limit for income tax exemptions from P20,000 to P50,000.

The twin moves would exempt workers, with two or more children and earning less than P50,000, from paying income tax. This would reduce government tax collections by P1 billion, the President added.

Mrs. Aquino said: "It is much easier to set minimum wages, but this cannot ensure a living wage. The provision of adequate social services...as well as fiscal and economic policies enhancing wages, incomes and standards of living, have far greater impact and benefits on a greater number of workers and their families."

The leaders raised their p25 wage demand, but did not press for the President's intervention. Although the President was silent on their demand, she assured that her government was committed to providing the Philippine worker and his family with a "living wage."

The leaders said their P25 wage demand, which could be granted on a staggered basis for three years, could be an initial step towards achieving a living wage. They also said a 10% profit-sharing scheme and other non-wage benefits should complement their demand for higher wages.

Labor Secretary Ruben Torres said that profit sharing should be done through collective bargaining negotiations because of differing interpretations of the living wage concept.

"While we welcome the economic relief granted by the President, we believe a wage increase is more important," Avelino Valerio, Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) acting president, said.

Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (Lacc) leaders said they are still open to all options in their quest for higher wages.

Crispin Beltran, Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] (KMU) chairman belittled the dialogue. "The talks amounted to nothing but a futile exercise and waste of energy of the labor leaders," he said, and called on labor leaders to pressure the government to give in to their demands with intensive mass actions.

Torres said labor's mixed reaction was expected.

Aquino Launches Cavite Development Project

HK2311070590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0310 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Statement by President Corazon C. Aquino on the occasion of the official launching of the Cavite component of the CALABARZON [Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon],a special industrial development program, and the 18th anniversary of the Cavite Export Processing Zone Authority held at the Clarion Hall of the Clarion Manufacturing Corporation of the Philippines in Cavite—live, in English—italicized portion in Tagalog]

[Text] Governor Remulla, Secretary Concepcion, Secretary Orbos, Secretary Estuar, Administrator Farolan, Senator Paterno, Senator Alvarez, Congressman Dragon, Congressman Guerrero, Congressman Nunez, President Ed Espiritu of the PNB [Philippine National Bank], your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, representatives of different foreign companies, local government of Cavite and nearby provinces, my dear countrymen:

I am pleased to be with you this morning to celebrate two significant occasions: The launching of the Cavite component of the CALABARZON special development project and the 18th anniversary of the Export Processing Zone Authority [EPZA] of the Department of Trade and Industry. I would like to congratulate the EPZA, which over the last four years has made significant strides in expanding our country's exports and investments.

Thirty-five days ago, we launched the CALABARZON special development project in Batangas City, as one of five demonstration projects of the Philippine Assistance Program. I am certain that launching the CALABARZON seeks to balance industrial and agricultural growth as well as social upliftment for the five provinces of Region 4, namely: Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon, in a joint government and the private sector efforts. And we inaugurate today the Cavite component of the special development program with a ground breaking of Phases 3 and 4 of the Cavite Export Processing Zone. The government manifests its determined efforts to provide an improved investment environment. This in turn should further (prod) a rapidly expanding business community to accelerate investments. Let this launching signal the start of the numerous development projects that we are determined to finish for CALABARZON.

Among government (goals), especially government projects, is a provision of infrastructure support that is essential to our economic and social development. For the province of Cavite, we shall not be limited with the expansion project of the Cavite zone alone. All identified anchor projects must be started soon, including shipping facilities for the export industries envisioned to mushroom in the region.

I have directed the Department of Transportation and Communication Secretary Orbos to accelerate the program that will define the scope of this commercial support facility and pave the way for the Philippine Ports Authority to undertake the requisite planning and the development of Sangley Point. [applause]

As a matter of fact, I'll be signing very shortly an administration order which will open up Sangley Point for commercial development and [applause] which will make possible the conversion of Sangley Point into a container port and the airport thereat into commercial use. [applause] Then also, as called for in the CALABARZON master plan, the Philippine Estate Authority has been directed to accelerate the expansion of the region's road capacity. The highway will be extended to Ternate, Cavite, and ultimately to Nasugbu, Batangas. [applause]

We are fortunate that the Japanese Government through OECS [expansion unknown] has already provided the requisite financing for improving the road length from Carmona to Naic. [applause]

The DPWH [Department of Public Works and Highways] has been ordered to undertake the necessary measures to accelerate the early completion of this highway. This infrastructure support must now be developed to sustain the momentum of growth and highten the project's attractiveness to new investors.

As I said in Batangas last month, we are committed to balance agriculture and industrial development in CALABARZON. The Department of Agriculture together with the provincial government of Cavite will ensure that the vast areas reserved for agriculture are provided with the necessary inputs that will maximize farm yields and therefore increase the income of our farmers there.

What we are starting today should provide our people with the opportunities that come along with the rational and methodical approach to regional development. Started at the grass-roots level, this plan was undertaken principally by the local government, the private sector, a number of nongovernmental organizations, and the donor community in coordination with the agencies of the national government. I have high hopes that the partnership among these groups will continue.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Governor Remulla and the rest of the provincial officials [applause] for their energy and determination. Cavite's second revolution, this inauguration's theme, is appropriate for it reflects the desire and commitment of all Cavitenos to contribute to nation-building. The Cavite Export Processing Zone reflects the progress of investments in our country from a two-enterprise operation in 1986. We now see 29 operating firms. Twenty-six more companies will soon be operating. The zone's expansion will boost the addition of more enterprises, more foreign investments, and that's more job opportunities in the near future.

We have invited to celebrate with us this morning, the official representatives of foreign governments that have constantly provided us with development assistance. We have invited these friends so that they may witness our government's and our people's capabilities in uplifting the nation's economy. With the continuous support of your excellencies, we can do much more towards economic recovery. The problems that we are faced with today including the new ones that we had to bear over the past few months only underscore the urgency of these programs at CALABARZON. With the assistance of friends and more importantly with our own strong determination to survive, we shall put these problems behind us before long.

When we launched the CALABARZON program in Batangas City last month, we declared the start of a journey towards growth and prosperity. There I enjoined the private sector, our friends from abroad, and those in government to pool efforts and resources to make this program work.

Today is proof that we have indeed taken the first steps of this voyage to development. Let us continue to join hands to ensure this journey's successful completion. *Let us be partners. Good day to all.*

Agreements With 'Marcos Cronies' Viewed

First Part

HK2211045390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Nov 90 pp 1, 9

["Analysis" by Amando Doronila: "Government Shortchanged by Marcos Cronies"]

[Text] Recent developments on the compromise agreements reached by the government with Marcos cronies over the recovery of ill-gotten wealth raise disturbing issues that have implications on the shape of the power structure in the post-Aquino years.

I am referring, in particular, to the pattern of these agreements as highlighted by the deal between the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] and Mr Benedicto, as well as by the negotiations now under way with Mrs Imelda Marcos and the gains made by another crony, Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco, in reestablishing control of his sequestered economic assets.

This essay examines (1) the trade-offs involved between the government and the cronies and Marcos family; (2) the political costs of such deals; (3) the prospects of the reentry of the cronies into the center of the political and economic arenas; and (4) possible impact, in the immediate and medium term, of their reentry on the distribution of political power in the immediate and medium terms.

It will argue that the government is at the short end of the bargains, that the deals have not only legitimized the restoration of the cronies but also have thrown the gates wide open for their return as key economic and, political actors. Their reentry is certain to have an important influence on the presidential election in 1992. Further, it will, like the rehabilitation of the Japanese occupation collaborators after World War II, reinforce the pattern of concentrating economic power generally in the hands of the socio-economic elite, thereby posing an obstacle to the democratization of control of economic assets.

These compromise settlements were made under the pressure of the need to raise revenue to finance economic recovery and administrative functions of the government, and of the demand for justice. The first is economic and the second is about political morality. Given the desperate cash position of the government and the deterioration of the economy, the government had to exhaust all possible sources of economic resources, and the recovery of ill gotten wealth was one such source. The requirement of justice called for the recovery and sequestration of the crony and Marcos assets as stern lessons that looting public wealth is repulsive and cannot go unpunished. However, after examining the deals with regard to the amount of recovery of the assets in relation to those retained by the cronies, it can fairly be concluded that the share obtained by the government merely scratched the surface of the stolen wealth. Also, because of the desperate need for funds, the consideration of justice was sacrificed.

In examining the compromise deals, beginning with the cases of Jose Floirendo and Jose Campos and including that of Benedicto, the pattern is that these people have retained enormous assets that provide them with an economic base for expansion; and for those of them who are politically ambitious, a platform for political action.

The Benedicto case is probably the best example.

Under the compromise agreement with Mr Benedicto, the government gained control of: (1) two TV stations, as well as several radio stations; (2) 51% holdings in Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc. (3) share in Oriental Petroleum Mining Corp, valued at P450 million; (4) $16 million from Swiss bank accounts in Zurich and Geneva; (5) $15 million from deposits in the California Overseas Bank; (6) three haciendas in Negros Occidental; and (7) still unnamed 37 companies. All these assets are estimated to be worth P1.2 billion.

In exchange, the government agreed to: (1) grant Benedicto immunity from criminal and civil prosecution. He is facing three civil cases filed by the PCGG with Sandiganbeyan [anti-graft court], (2) allow reissuance of passports to him and his family; (3) retain his shareholdings and interests in some corporations, including those in Traders Bank and the Riviera Hotel Development Corp, which he acquired through inheritance. Last May, he handed over ownership of $15 million in the California Overseas Bank in exchange for being excluded from the criminal racketeering case in New York against Mrs Marcos (she was acquitted in that case.)

However, Solicitor General Francisco Chavez, who had not been consulted about the deal, found it so objectionable that he intervened by seeking a review on the grounds that the government's, as well as the public, interests had been ill-served.

Second Part

HK2211045790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Nov 90 pp 1, 8

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Cronies' Potential for Power"]

[Text] Of all the compromise agreements reached by the government with the cronies of former President Marcos, that with Roberto Benedicto, who was in control of the notorious monopoly of the sugar industry, is the most controversial. It illustrates how far the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] has bent backward in breaking its own norms on compromise agreements.

In the agreements with Antonio Floirendo, the banana king, the Jose Campos, two norms imposed by the PCGG under its former chairman, now the Senate president, Jovito Salonga, were complied with. These norms stressed that: (1) the settlement was based on "full and fair disclosure" of assets of cronies; and (2) full confession that the assets being turned over to the government had been ill-gotten.

The full disclosure was required to enable the government to prepare an inventory and to determine which portion of the assets was legitimately acquired and which was not. This enabled the PCGG to define the assets for which the cronies had acted as "fronts" of the Marcos family. On the basis of this determination, the PCGG claimed it had been able, in the Floirendo and Campos deals, to recover 100% of the Marcos assets. The cronies were allowed to retain the assets that legitimately belonged to them.

The full confession requirement was imposed to satisfy the PCGG's condition that the cronies had made an "act of contrition" for their pillage of the nation's wealth and were willing to make restitution. As emphasized by the solicitor general, Francisco Chavez, in his letter of Nov 16, 1990, to the PCGG chairman, David Castro, these conditions were not followed in the settlement with Mr Benedicto.

In the negotiations with Mrs Imelda Marcos over the recovery of the disputed assets, it is reported that the PCGG is prepared to accept 60% of Mrs Marcos's deposits in five Hong Kong bank accounts estimated to be worth as much as $867 million. In exchange, the government would drop its civil cases against Mrs Marcos in the U.S. and permit her to come home and bury the remains of President Marcos. The Hong Kong deposits are now frozen. Also frozen are deposits of the Marcoses in Swiss banks.

The government faces a dilemma on the recovery of the allegedly stolen assets. If it depends entirely on litigations, they can drag on forever. In the meantime, the government does not gain any assets which are urgently needed to bolster the efforts to rebuild the economy. This prospect builds pressure on the government to enter into compromise deals. A compromise is a realistic and pragmatic approach; but the question is how much goes to the government and how much is retained by the cronies.

This issue is the center of contention, especially in the deal with Mr Benedicto. It goes into the heart of a larger issue which is that the retention by the cronies of still extensive assets not fully disclosed provides them with enormous resources with which to rebuild their business empires and to play influential roles in the economy and politics.

Eduardo Cojuangco, on the other hand, has taken a different path in his quest to recover control of his vast assets, part of which came from control of the monopoly of the coconut industry. He has chosen to go through the judicial system, seeking the lifting of sequestration of these assets, and this approach has been rewarded with remarkable success. He has so far succeeded in making the Sandiganbayan [anti-graft court] to lift the sequestration of the shares of stock of more than one million farmers in the United Coconut Planters Bank and other companies he allegedly controls. The PCGG has sequestered his shares in these companies on the grounds that Mr Cojuangco and other associates of Mr Marcos used them to accumulate wealth.

Whatever the outcome of all the cases filed by the PCGG aimed at the recovery of the Marcos and crony wealth, the overthrow of the Marcos regime had destroyed neither the cronies' economic base from which they can mount political action, possibly antagonistic to the interests of the present government, nor their capacity to play key political roles.

Either because of the eagerness of the PCGG to enter into compromise deals which are now seen as disadvantageous to the government or because of the less than competent efforts by the government to flush out the hidden assets, the fact remains that the cronies' economic power base has not been broken.

Indeed, Mr Cojuangco is not at all bashful in flaunting his control of extensive resources. Neither is he modest in exhibiting his political ambitions to higher executive offices or his power to play political broker.

The reentry of both Mr Cojuangco and Mr Benedicto into the main economic stream, either by winning cases in the judicial system or through negotiated deals with the government, does not erase the fact that both are the epitome and the symbols of crony capitalism that put them in control of private monopolies on two strategic export industries—Mr Cojuangco in coconut and Mr Benedicto in sugar.

Their control of those industries, backed by the authoritarian powers of President Marcos, gave wide-ranging opportunities and advantages to build private fortunes. Their command of these strategic economic centers was a variant of bureaucratic capitalism, an arrangement in which officials use the powers of state to accumulate capital for private use and laundering overseas.

Admittedly, they had been men belonging to old wealth (both originated from large landholding families which expanded their interests in business and industry) prior to the advent of the Marcos dictatorship. But their control of the two monopolies gave them not only unchecked access to vast economic resources but also political power over their regions.

They were functioning within the larger framework of a capitalist system led by private enterprise, but the monopolies distorted the operation of the free market principle. Within the domain of the monopolies, they absolutely faced no competition, so that, in the case of the sugar industry, when international sugar prices fell, widespread distress was brought upon the thousands of low-income workers in the cane fields.

The fortunes built by these men arising from the monopolistic structure, either for themselves or on behalf of President Marcos, have not been fully recovered by the government. They are now providing the economic base for political action.

Arrogance is emerging from the knowledge that the economic power base remains basically intact. For example, supporters of Mr Cojuangco claim that he has the credentials to provide management expertise and experience in the presidency based on the evidence that he has successfully managed his manifold economic enterprises.

This is a fraudulent argument. When one is in a monopoly condition and holds enormous advantages because of favored access to resources and to the political power center, one does not need extraordinary business acumen.

What is needed is an expertise in the manipulation of state power in order to accumulate wealth. Manipulation of state power—not management skills and expertise—is what President Marcos and his cronies possessed as tools to build private fortunes. Crony capitalism was successful in private accumulation because of the element of coercion in state power.

If this is the cronies' version of their economic management experience and skill, then we are in trouble once they get back to the center of power. Theirs is a business ideology that has nothing to do with relatively free and fair competition in the market. And since the cronies are reentering politics, backed by fortunes built on a system of favoritism and monopoly, we are forced to ask if all those euphoric days of upheaval at Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenne] in 1968 have really changed at least the distribution of economic power resources of the men of the discredited political order.

This is what makes the 1992 elections both a disturbing and frustrating exercise for democratic restoration.

Firms, Traders Said on Military Rebel Hit List

HK2211043590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Nov 90 pp 1, 6

[By staffmember Joey Caburnida, with reports from Bert Castro, Redempto Anda and Marites Paez]

[Text] A list of business offices and personalities had been drawn up by military rebels as targets in their sabotage operations to force the collapse of the country's economy.

Apprised of this military intelligence report, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos assured the public that the military had already taken "active measures" to stop what he called "a bomb warefare" of the renegade military soldiers.

The defense secretary's assurance followed the arrest of a close aide of rebel leader Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan during a police raid yesterday morning in a suspected rebel safehouse along Gabriel street in Makati.

Eduardo Reyes, 44, of 2284 C. Aragon Street, Sta Ana, Manila, allegedly a trusted personal security aide of Honasan, was arrested in a motorcycle shop in Makati.

Makati police investigators said the shop, reportedly owned by one Ogie Palo, is a rebel safehouse where motorcycles used by ultra rightist soldiers in their bombing activities are repaired.

The raid was prompted by intelligence reports that Reyes' group was planning to assassinate Makati Mayor and Metro Manila Authority chairman Jejomar Binay.

Honasan's aide resisted arrest. In the ensuing firefight, a PC-CIS [Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Intelligence Service] civilian agent, Antonio de Silva, was wounded. But despite the arrest of Honasan's close aide, police and military investigators have not yet established leads on the bombing attacks on the house of Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon in Greenhills, San Juan, last Monday, and on the Shell oil depot in Pandacan, Manila, last Tuesday.

Capital Region Command chief Brig Gen Marino Filart admitted "it is really hard to stop these bombings although we are exerting all possible deterrents." Filart said the military had instituted counter measures, among them sending out investigators to give additional security to businessmen included in the list of targets drawn up by the military rebels.

A senior Camp Aguinaldo intelligence official told the CHRONICLE that they had seized documents indicating the rebels' targets of sabotage operations.

However, the list did not include Secretary Drilon. The targets, according to the military intelligence official, include business offices and personalities but no government officials were on the list. He said the military, after checking the authenticity of the documents, found out that eight of those on the target list had been bombed in earlier bombing attacks.

The military official said security measures have been taken to avert bombing attempts and targets have been adequately warned about the plans by military rebels to hit their offices.

The two-page list was captured by military intelligence last month in tactical operations against the rebels.

Earlier, detained rebel leader PC Capt Diosdado Valeroso told reporters that the bombing on Drilon's house was not the handiwork of his group. He suspected other groups, probably people who had axe to grind against the justice secretary, to be behind the attack.

The military intelligence official told the CHRONICLE that the foiled bomb attack at the Shell oil depot in Pandacan was apparently the handiwork of military rebels.

He said the Caltex and Shell oil companies were on the hitlist captured from the rebels. Several other multinationals and those firms owned by persons close to President Aquino were also included on the list. He said at least two renegade officers and four soldiers who were suspected in the series of bomb attacks in metro Manila have been identified and are now objects of a hunt.

Speaking for the first time on who could be the bombers of his house, Drilon said he strongly suspected the "rightist rebel elements." He ruled out the possibility that communist rebels may have planted the four powerful bombs which rocked his Greenhills residence. "I've not initiated any actions against the Left to make me their target," he said.

Editorial Calls for Shaping Up Security Forces

HK2311031390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Nov 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Shape up the security forces"]

[Text] The new terror bombing campaign that revealed its political assassination aim in the bomb attack on the home of Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon a few days ago is unfolding as a more sinister plot to cripple the nation's energy supply engines.

Yesterday, the Armed Forces vice chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, disclosed that 62 power generating stations, including the Jala-Jala geothermal plant, were the targets of planned bombing attacks. The disclosure followed the discovery Tuesday of an attempt to blow up the nation's biggest oil depot, the Shell facility in Pandacan. Three military-type C-4 bombs and 131 sticks of dynamite were found near six tanks. The bombs could have exploded and set off an inferno had the wires been tripped accidentally.

Now, this bombing plot is no longer a child's game of trying to scare the public. It is meant to destroy power energy sources and to paralyze the economy at a time when drastic efforts are being made to conserve oil supplies and when the economy is undergoing a severe contraction. It is also the time when the public's nerves are being frayed by political and social tensions arising from demands for further sacrifices over austerity measures.

Military authorities are convinced that ultra-rightst rebel soldiers are responsible for this plan to throw the nation into chaos. It is also possible that other groups attacked Mr Drilon's home and drew up the plot General Biazon disclosed. But what seems established is that the objective has now a nationwide economic dimension. The name of the game is economic sabotage.

The failure so far to arrest the groups responsible for these terroristic acts reflects the inadequacy of security measures to ensure the safety of power installations. It also highlights the need for security forces to improve their methods to discover planted bombs before they explode. There is no room for excuses of laxity.

The fact that the economy is held to ransom by sabotage plotters underscores the reality that politically, the nation is on the knife's edge. This brings us to the revelation the other day by Senator Vicente Paterno that the government has no coherent energy contingency plan to respond to extradoinary events, such as large-scale sabotage of energy generating facilities or the possible outbreak of war in the Gulf.

Senator Paterno is one of the more sober voices in the Senate and even he is alarmed by the confusion in the energy coordinating center in the Executive Department. If the response so far to the volatile oil emergency remains to be ad hoc, then we are all easy prey to sabotage and the political unrest that could erupt once oil supplies are severely disrupted.

Contingency plans are only part of the total approach toward a sensible response to an energy emergency. The other of course is the intensification of security measures against sabotage. Plotters of destabilization should be denied any opportunity to exploit further the weakness of the economy to sow unrest.

Condemning plotters or even blaming them for trying to further unsettle the nation are not enough. Bureaucratic muddle appears to be preventing the preparation of a more total approach, which includes security against sabotage, to respond to the energy emergency.

Offensive Against NPA Suspended in Ilocos

HK1911052490 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Nov 90 p 8

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] The military has temporarily suspended its operations against the New People's Army (NPA) rebels in at least four towns in Ilocos Norte to give way to negotiations for the release of a kidnapped mayor.

Maj. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP (Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police) chief, said military operations in the towns of Batac, Pinili, Espiritu and Nueva Era had been stopped since Saturday until Thursday this week to allow a multi-sectoral group to negotiate with the rebels for the release of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, Mayor Benjamin Madamba.

Catholic Bishop Manuel Aspiras led a group of rebel returnees, journalists and human rights laywers in 'negotiating with the rebels.'

Madamba was kidnapped on a highway in Barangay San Lorenzo, also in San Nicolas, on Nov. 5. His driver-bodyguard, Pat. Melcon Pajaro, was freed hours later to tell Madamba's family about the kidnapping.

The military has already pinpointed the area where the rebels were holding Madamba but could not make any move lest the mayor's life be put in danger. Nazareno said Madamba was brought to Sitio Caaggesan in Barangay Sacritan, Pinili town.

De Villa Admits Failure of Communists' Talks

HK2211020190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa said the military is studying renewing operations against communist rebels in Metro Manila after the failure of the peace talks. In a meeting with peace advocates and the Cabinet committee on security and political affairs, De Villa said the peace talks in the National Capital Region had failed completely when the communist rebels took advantage of the nationwide strike last 24 October.

Official Denies Reports of Arms for Rebels

HK2211115990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Nov 90

[By Benjie de Galicia]

[Text] [De Galicia] I am in Marinduque Province to verify some information. The residents here are deeply concerned about a report stating that there are Yakuza members living on Elephant Island in Buenavista town. It was alleged that helicopters were landing high-powered firearms here and that these were allegedly for the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] members to use in launching a coup d'etat this December. We tried to come here despite rough seas to verify the truth of this report about Yakuza members living on Elephant Island from Marinduque Governor, Luisito Reyes. Governor, we are on the air on DZRH. May we know the truth of this report about Yakuza members living on this island and about helicopters landing here and unloading weapons to support a coup d'etat, which will occur in the near future?

[Reyes] Good afternoon Joe [DZRH anchorperson]. I am denying this report because these helicopters coming to Elephant Island, an island being developed into a resort, are bringing the payroll; there are many workers here, especially from Buenavista town. This is an island, and it is difficult to bring cash here. It has to be done by helicopter. So, all these reports about these weapons for the RAM are not true, because Elephant Island is being developed by legitimate companies or corporations headed by a former Japanese ambassador, (Chairman Tanaka), of Japan. The people here are foreign investors.

[Joe] Did these helicopters arriving in Marinduque come from Metro Manila?

[Reyes] Yes. They came from Metro Manila and are chartered aircraft used by the Japanese to bring the cash for the workers' wages. There are about 700 workers from Marinduque working here. They do interior decorations and landscaping, and they build cottages.

[Joe] Does the provincial government monitor the events occurring on that island?

[Reyes] Definitely. One hundred percent. They are in coordination with us, and we have people monitoring them. There are Philippine Constabulary detachments there to enforce peace and order. The place is peaceful.

[Joe] Well secured?

[Reyes] Well secured.

Thailand

Chatchai Returns to Bangkok, Makes No Statement

BK2111152390 Bangkok Army Television Channel 7 in Thai 1500 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has returned to Bangkok after having an audience with the king in Sakon Nakhon Province. The prime minister's car arrived at his residence in Soi Ratchakhru at about 2100.

The prime minister had gone to Sakon Nakhon Province for an audience with his majesty the king amid rumors on his possible resignation. Following his return, several prominent persons called at the prime minister's residence. Among them were Industry Minister Police General Praman Adireksan, and the spokesman attached to the Prime Minister's Office, Suwit Yotmani, who promised to talk to newsmen about the rumors on the prime minister's resignation.

Chatchai Blames Media for Resignation Rumors

BK2211060390 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0455 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] At the Central Plaza Lat Phrao shopping arcade this morning, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan presided over the opening ceremony of a seminar on "Direction of Thai Economy in 1991" oraganized by an economics association.

After that the prime minister answered reporters that the rumors about his resignation were made by the mass media themselves. On the matter of cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister reconfirmed that there would certainly be a reshuffle.

[Begin Chatchai recording in progress] ...You created these rumors yourselves, didn't you?

[Unidentified reporter] No. But if there is not any indication, would there be such rumors?
[Chatchai] Well, I do not know.

[Reporter] Do you still confirm that you will not resign?
[Chatchai] For what?

[Reporter] To deny the rumors. [question indistinct]
[Chatchai] No.

[Reporter] How about the cabinet reshuffle?
[Chatchai] Yes, there will be a reshuffle, as I have said before.

[Reporter] Do you confirm?
[Chatchai] Yes.

[Reporter] Do you think the situation at present is all right?
[Chatchai] Yes. There is nothing serious.

[Reporter] There is nothing to worry about, is there?
[Chatchai] No. There is nothing for me to worry about.

[Reporter] What are you going to do about the rumors?
[Chatchai] The rumors... you made it up yourselves. I did not make them. Therefore, you will have to find an answer yourselves. [end recording]

Royal Announcement Made on Cabinet Reshuffle

BK2211105590 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1000 GMT 22 Nov 90

[22 November Royal Announcement on Removal and Appointment of Cabinet Ministers]

[Text] Royal signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously given permission that it be announced that, in connection with the royal command dated 4 August 1988 appointing General Chatchai Chunhawan as prime minister, the royal announcement dated 9 August 1988 appointing Cabinet ministers, and the latest announcement dated 26 August 1989 on a reshuffle, the prime minister has informed His

Majesty of the resignation of Marut Bunnak, public health minister, thus leaving the post vacant. For the sake of suitability and to benefit the administration of the country, the prime minister has requested removals and appointments of certain ministers.

Empowered by Articles 146 and 156 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, His Majesty the King has approved the following removals and appointments of Cabinet ministers:

1. Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung is moved from minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office and appointed as deputy education minister;
2. Prachuap Chaiyasan is moved from minister of science, technolgy, and energy and appointed minister of public health;
3. Charoen Khanthawong is moved from deputy minister for agriculture and copperatives and appointed minister of science, technology, and energy;
4. Sora-at Klinprathum is moved from deputy education minister and appointed minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office;
5. Suthat Ngoenmun is moved from deputy public health minister and appointed as deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister;
6. Anek Thapsuwan is appointed deputy public health minister.

This order takes effect immediately.
Announced on 22 November 1990, the 45th year under the reign of the present king.
Countersigned by General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

Army Chief Suchinda Comments

BK2311012590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Nov 90 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Prime Minister [PM] Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday defied military pressure and ordered a mini-reshuffle of his Cabinet, retaining controversial Minister Chaloem Yubamrung in the new line-up.

Under a royal announcement on Radio Thailand yesterday afternoon, the PM's Office minister switches his Cabinet post with Deputy Education Minister Sora-at Klinprathum of the Chat Thai Party. Except for Police Captain Chaloem, Mr Sora-at and a few Cabinet ministers under the Democrat Party quota, other coalition parties are not affected by the change.

Although the official announcement of the reshuffle was made shortly before 4 p.m. yesterday, word of the changes had already spread among the media hours earlier.

Before the announcement, Army Chief Suchinda Khraprayun refused to comment on the anticipated changes, saying, "I am not in a good mood."

The army boss had just seen off a visiting Chinese assistant military attache at the Army Hall when he was bombarded with questions by reporters about the reshuffle. "You should first look at what mood I am in before interviewing," General Suchinda said. "Do you see how my face looks? I am not in a good mood."

He denied any knowledge of the Cabinet reshuffle, saying, "It is the Government's duty."

Asked how the military saw the reshuffle, Gen Suchinda said: "I can't see it. I've closed my eyes." [passage omitted]

Asked again later yesterday for his comment on the retention of Pol Capt [Police Captain] Chalerm in the Cabinet, Gen Suchinda said he had no statement to make, adding, "You reporters better ask the Prime Minister."

Asked whether the military could accept the way the reshuffle had come out, Gen Suchinda said: "We are not the Government."

Supreme Commander Sunthon Khongsomphong while emphasising that "soldiers are disciplined," said the military's faith in the Government was eroding after the reshuffle was announced. "This is what we got for protecting the Government and safeguarding internal and external threats," Gen Sunthon said, referring to the army order last week banning political rallies in front of Government House.

Asked if he felt that the Government had not honoured a promise to sack Pol Capt Chaloerm, the Supreme Commander replied: "Let me put it this way. What will the people think of this gentleman's promise? I have already made my point and also reaffirmed it. The boss can do anything but what the consequences will be I cannot say."

He said that from now on the military would "go by the letter" in performing its duties and would not cooperate with anyone attempting to bypass the rules. He said he would not ask the Prime Minister to honour the promise because he believed that gentlemen would honour their word.

Asked by reporters whether he would continue to join Gen Chatchai for the regular weekly breakfast, Gen Sunthon said: "I don't usually take breakfast. But whoever feels hungry still can go." Gen Chatchai last night refused to comment when asked by reporters at Government House why he retained Pol Capt Chaloerm in the Cabinet. [passage omitted]

Further on Suchinda

BK2211114790 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 3 in Thai 1045 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun declined to comment when asked by reporters about Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung remaining in the Government. He said only that it is up to the prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Suchinda] No, the military has no comment.

[Reporter] What about a proposal recently made by the military and then the prime minister... [words indistinct] ?
[Suchinda] I have no comment. It is up to the prime minister. We do not have any comments. The military has no comment.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the military is satisfied with the reshuffle?
[Suchinda] It is a political matter.

[Reporter] Whatever way...
[Suchinda] We say we have no comment.

[Reporter] The Cabinet reshuffle has not come out the way it was promised. You said the soldiers know each other's minds.
[Suchinda] Yes, soldiers know each other's minds. [pointing to other military officials standing beside him]

[Reporter] The prime minister is also an old military man, isn't he?
[Suchinda] He is a former military man.

[Reporter] Do former and present military men know each other's minds?
[Suchinda] Yes, from heart to heart. [smiling]

[Reporter] How much is that?
[Suchinda] Where is your heart, on the left or right?

[Reporter] But...
[Suchinda] You know someone whose heart is on the right. Have you ever seen such a person? [laughter]

[Reporter] Do you think they can cooperate with...?
[Suchinda] Yes, we must cooperate with each other. We Thai fellow countrymen love each other. [end recording]

General Sunthon Remarks

BK2211145290 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Commenting on the cabinet reshuffle carried out by the prime minister, Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong said that soldiers have discipline and respect seniority. He said the prime minister is our boss and it is up to him what he may chose to do. General Sunthon said whatever steps taken by the military are meant to prevent violence and to be in the government's interest.

[Begin Sunthon recording in progress] We have discipline. We respect seniority. The move taken should generate in us some kind of a feeling, that means, to which extent we put faith in our superiors. Well, let us make it that way. [end recording]

The supreme commander made the above comment after bestowing medals to 112 commissioned officers from the ranks of colonels, captains, and group captains of the Supreme Command. The ceremony was attended by a number of senior officers of the Supreme Command Headquarters.

Khukrit, Others Cited

BK2311015490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Nov 90 p 3

[Excerpts] Social Action Party [SAP] leader Khukrit Pramot welcomed yesterday's Cabinet reshuffle that left SAP ministers untouched and saw outspoken minister Chaloem Yubamrung stay on.

M.R. Khukrit did not say if the reshuffle will satisfy military leaders who were believed to expect the ouster of Police Captain Chaloerm from the Cabinet. Nor did he say if military leaders' faith in the Chatchai government would drop with Chaloerm remaining in the Cabinet. The SAP leader said he could not answer on behalf of the military leaders and told reporters to ask those in military circles instead. He said the reshuffle is suitable for his party.

M.R. Khukrit said Pol Capt Chaloerm did not lose face when he was moved from the Prime Minister's Office, where he had been in charge of the Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand, to the deputy education portfolio. But the SAP boss told reporters Pol Capt Chaloem should resign if he thinks he has lost face in the new Cabinet lineup. M.R. Khukrit said it is not unusual for a non-portfolio minister to be moved to a portfolio, as has Pol Capt Chaloem. [passage omitted]

Asked to comment on the situation now Gen Chatchai Chunhawan has reshuffled his Cabinet a third time, M.R. Khukrit said if he concluded the situation is getting worse, that would only bring down prices again on the stock market.

He said he is glad none of the SAP ministers has been reshuffled and dismissed speculation deputy party leader Kasem Sirisamphan will be made a Cabinet member if he wins the election in Bangkok Consituency 2 on Sunday. Mr Kasem was rumoured to be appointed communications minister in palce of SAP Secretary-General Montri Phongpanit if he won the by-election.

M.R. Khukrit said policies of the Chatchai Government are good enough and do not have to be changed at all after the latest Cabinet reshuffle. Gen Chatchai may reshuffle his Cabinet at any moment because his government still has two more years to go, but he would not do it again very soon, he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday predicted "smooth sailing" for the Government following the mini-shakeup of the Cabinet. "I don't think there should be any problem because of the limited changes," he said. When all Cabinet ministers are genuinely determined to perform their duties "everything will be find." He also urged all parties to refrain rom "doing anything" which may affect one another" and to come face-to-face to solve problems facing the country.

Told by a reporter that the reshuffle did not correspond with a pledge earlier made by the Prime Minister, Gen Athit shrugged off the question, saying he didn't known what the Prime Minister had promised, but the Premier might have thought carefully. He denied tne Cabient shakeup is a compromise between the military and the Prime Minister and urged all parties to accept the prime minister's decision.

Asked about the military's reaction, the Deputy Prime Minister said soldiers are disciplined the obedient to their superiors. But he could not guarantee that the reshuffled Cabinet is perfect. "We should wait and see."

Asked about dignity, Gen Athit suggested a minor should ask for an apology from an elder, while the elder should forgive the minor. He quickly added that simply showing respect to an elder should be sufficient without the need for a formal apology. Apparently, he was referring to Pol Capt Chaloerm, who was accused by the military of insulting Supreme Commander Gen Sunthor Khongsomphong.

Gen Athit said he did not oppose changes in the Cabinet during a meeting on Monday. He said he simply voiced his opinion that the Government must be able to clarify whether the Cabinet was to be shuffled.

Expressing optimism, he said the Government has overcome political difficulties. "The storm has dissipated. The coldseason is coming. We should get prepared for the coldseason," he said.

Pol Capt Chaloem vowed he would continue to perform his duty at his best and would not resign, although from now on he would be only a deputy-minister. "There will be no problem," he said, adding that from now on he would strive to help improve the welfare of teachers throughout the country.

Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha said yesterday he could smile now the reshuffle had been carried out. He said that he believed the coalition would complete its mandatory four-year term. But he declined to comment about the continued presence of Pol Capt Chaloem in the coalition.

Army Leaders Rally on Reports of Action

BK2211015190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Nov 90 p A1

[Text] Commanders of key army divisions rallied at the army headquarters yesterday morning to express their fury over reports that the premier was contemplating drastic action against top military leaders.

The army officers who command about 15 army divisions throughout the country sought a meeting with Army Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun at about 7 am. However, they had a closed-door meeting with Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wirot Saengsanit instead after being told that the army chief was not available.

Apparently told to cool it, the division commanders exercised restraint in their comments to reporters. "We are here to drink coffee with the chief-of-staff," said Maj Gen Samphao Husi, commander of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division. But when asked about a proposal for Chatchai to sack Suchinda, Samphao retorted: "My boss did nothing wrong. Don't do this to him. There will be no more talks. No more shows of force. There will be only action if anything happens".

Wirot told reporters that the army chief and his assistant, Gen Wimon Wongwanit, would fly to Sakhon Nakhon for an audience with His Majesty the King at the Phupan Palace later in the day. Army sources said that His Majesty summoned the army officers to the audience to consult them on the progress of royal-sponsored projects.

Also in the morning, Suchinda, Supreme Commander Sunthon Khongsomphong, Air Force commander-in-chief ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Kaset Rotchananin and their navy counterpart, Adm [Admiral] Praphat Kritsanachan, failed to show up at the premier's Rajakhru residence for a weekly breakfast with him. There absence was seen as a tacit protest against the premier's failure to follow through on his promise to remove controversial PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung from the Cabinet. Only Permanent Secretary for Defence Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun and police officers led by Director General Pol Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat attended the breakfast with the premier. PM's Office minister Kon Thappharangsi was also present.

Chatchai Orders Investigation Into Plane Crash

BK2211015990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Nov 90 p A1

[Text] Surat Thani—A small passenger aircraft of Bangkok Airways with 38 people on board crashed in bad weather on the popular island resort of Kho Samui yesterday, killing all passengers and crew members.

At press time last night, local police said 38 bodies, including a child's and an infant's, were found at the crash site near Chaweng Noi beach.

The Dash 8 Turboprop domestic plane crashed about 10 kilometres short of the Samui Airport while preparing to land in a rainstorm at about 6:15 pm, police and provincial officials said. A policeman at Samui police station quoted witnesses as saying that they heard an explosion before seeing the plane crashing.

The aircraft left Bangkok at about 5:10 pm with 33 passengers and five crew members, according to the Bangkok Airways Co Ltd office at Don Muang Airport.

The airline's President Praseot Prasartthong-osot told a press conference in Bangkok last night that thirty passengers on the Flight BKP 125 were foreigners and the other three were Thais. Flights from Bangkok to Koh

Samui often carry foreign tourists who spend their holidays at the southern island resort, located about 500 kilometres from Bangkok.

The accident is the latest domestic air disaster in Thailand since 83 people died in a plane crash off Phuket Island in October 1987. This is the first time that a passenger plane operated by a private concessionaire has crashed.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said last night that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has expressed concern over the incident and ordered an investigation into the case. The premier feared that the accident could badly affect tourism. He also ordered an inspection of the condition of Samui Airport to determine whether it is safe to use, said Suwit.

In a report to the Interior Ministry last night, Deputy Surat Thani Governor Prichi Rakkit said Flight BKP 125 crashed about 500 metres from Samui post office. Reached by telephone, the same policeman at Samui police station said the spot where the plane crashed is a deserted area surrounded by forests.

The provincial report said the stormy weather at Kho Samui may have caused the plane crash.

At least three fishing boats were also reported sunk in rough seas off the island yesterday.

Prasoet said last night that Flight BKP 125 lost contact with the control tower in Bangkok at about 6 pm and the crash was reported soon after.

The aircraft, which has been leased from the Ireland-based GPJ [expansion unknown] Co with four other similar planes since September last year, and passengers were insured against accidents with the Thipaya Insurance Co Ltd at US$220 million and the compensation for each passenger killed in the crash would be about Bt [Baht] 300,000, he said.

Praseot said all bodies recovered from the crash site were sent to Samui Hospital last night awaiting identification by their relatives.

Another local policeman contacted by the THE NATION on the telephone last night described the aircraft as being "badly smashed" after the crash. He said officials were searching for the "blackbox"—a flight data recorder—of the plane but still could not find it last night.

A passenger who missed the Flight BKP 125 yesterday, Charuwan Chuaiplot, told a TV Channel 5 reporter in an interview that she intended to fly to Koh Samui on the flight but was rejected by airline officials after all the seats were booked. The woman said when she called her relatives in Surat Thani yesterday evening, they told her that the plane had crashed. "I am glad that I missed the flight," she said.

The plane went down 10 km from the runway of the airport, opened last year to turn the island into a major tourist destination. Strong winds and stinging rain were buffeting the island, 850 km south of Bangkok, residents said. Several fishing boats were overturned in the Gulf of Thailand by the storm.

Police said the Canadian built plane was unable to land and was probably trying to head back to Bangkok when it crashed one km from one of the most beautiful beaches in Thailand.

November marks the begining of Thailand's high season for tourism.

Paper Views Direction of 1990's Foreign Policy

BK2111013190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Nov 90 p A10

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Prime Minister [PM] Chatchai Chunhawan's recent visits to Japan and China as well as the planned Thai-Vietnam summit in January—which has coincided with Indonesia's President Suharto's flurry of diplomatic activities in the same area—indicate the top priority accorded to these countries by Thailand's foreign policy in this decade.

Thailand's diplomacy in the 1990's will be directed toward these four countries because of their political and economic importance to regional affairs. In the past two years, Thailand has been trying to juggle and balance its national interest with those of the region, which is increasingly confined to economic matters, as Thailand joins the world in entering the post-Cold War era.

Chatchai told a press conference last week that he had obtained commitment from Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to assist in the repatriation of the Cambodian displaced persons stranded along Thai-Cambodian border. The Thai premier said that Japan has agreed in principle to help repair the strategic highway No 5 and domestic airports in Cambodia to facilitate the return of the estimated 300,000 Cambodians to their homeland.

Japan's financial and technical assistance fits well into Thailand's refugee repatriation plan, which was approved by the Cabinet recently. If anything, Japan's willingness to help with the plan is the "most concrete" form of the emerging Japanese role in Indochina. It enables Tokyo to take part at an early stage the reconstruction of Cambodia. Since the Tokyo peace talks on Cambodia in June, which was held with active Thai assistance, Japan and Thailand have been in regular contact to coordinate their Cambodia policies.

According to a PM's adviser, Chatchai and Kaifu agreed in Tokyo on the need for Japan and Thailand to intensify and coordinate their diplomatic efforts regarding not only Cambodia but Vietnam and Laos as well.

At the bilateral level, Thailand and Japan will utilize their expertise to assist the peace process in Cambodia, which is highlighted by Tokyo's commitment to finance and repair Cambodia's transportation infrastructure. Furthermore, they will explore the Indochinese market together. Japan is very interested in bringing its petroleum exploration technology to Vietnam.

At the regional level, the two countries will support ongoing peace efforts to end the civil war in Cambodia by working with all the parties concerned, especially countries that preside over various sub-committees formed by the Paris conference to oversee the peaceful transition in Cambodia.

Japan is still reluctant to take a high-profile role in Southeast Asia, let alone Indochina, without outside support. "Thailand has therefore become a key factor of Japan's Indochina policy at this time," said an analyst, who monitors Japan-Indochina relations. With Thailand's support and strong rapport between Chatchai and Kaifu, the two countries have increasingly choreographed their diplomatic moves and efforts to help end the war in Cambodia.

For China, the settlement of the Cambodian conflict will mark a new phase of Sino-Thai relations, which have been nurtured by their excellent political cooperation on Cambodia. However, as a solution nears, the need to look for new venues for bilateral cooperation, especially on non-political issues, has become necessary.

More than the officials in both countries are likely to admit, during the past two years, Sino-Thai relations have undergone a severe test due to their divergences over the Cambodian peace settlement. These differences are products of new emerging regional environment that resulted from the rapid global changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern European, which has affected Thailand's foreign policy.

Chatchai said that during his one-day stay in Beijing last week that the Chinese leaders have voiced support to the development plans of the upper Mekong River. This will facilitate the reactivation of the Mekong Committee, after peace returns to Cambodia, to work on the development of the international river for the benefits of Thailand, China and the three Indochinese countries.

Thai officials believe that through this scheme, China will be brought into one of the region's biggest development projects. It can also serve a stepping stone for China to contribute directly to peace and stability in the region. It is the first time that such an effort over the upper Mekong was discussed and agreed upon since Thailand and Chinese normalized their relations in 1975.

Related to this scheme, Foreign Minister Subin Pinkayan, who returned from a two-day visit to Vientiane yesterday, will attempt to revive Thai-Lao cooperation under the framework of the Interim Mekong Committee.

During Chatchai's stay in Beijing, China has also agreed in principle to supply cheap diesel oil to Thailand to help alleviate its oil crunch due to the Gulf crisis and cement for the Thai booming construction sector. The Chinese assistance in the time of shortage shows the significance Chinese leaders have always give to nurturing relations with Thailand. More interesting development, however, will be seen in Thailand's relations with Indonesia and Vietnam.

President Suharto's visits to China and Vietnam this month would inevitably put Indonesia and Thailand into a pattern of "cooperation and competition". Both are expanding their diplomatic contacts with communists countries.

In the past, Indonesia used to be the only ASEAN country that had relations with Vietnam. Their common history of struggle against colonial rule as well as ideological-based foreign policy formed the foundation of their earlier relations. Thailand, which has from time to time acted as a mediator between China and Vietnam as well as ASEAN, has also faded into the background after the two Asian communist countries recently began a gradual normalization process pending the settlement of Cambodian conflict.

But there are basic differences in the efforts of Thailand and Indonesia to increase cooperation with China and Vietnam. They have different priorities. Thailand is courting Vietnam for economic reasons while its ties with China have been dominated by political issues, mostly the Cambodian conflict. Only in the past few years had Thailand been able to include economic issues in its relations with China. Thailand has asked China to buy more agricultural products and consumer goods.

In case of Indonesia-Vietnam ties, economic and trade are top priorities. But Indonesia restored diplomatic ties with China for obvious political reasons, after nearly three decades of hostility and coolness. At the same time, Indonesian leaders have in mind the vast Chinese market for their products.

To maintain its proper place in the region, Indonesia has to balance its ties with China and Vietnam. Likewise, Thailand has to walk a tightrope in its relations with China and Vietnam, especially in anticipating of Thai-Vietnam summit at the end of January next year.

Given this backdrop, Thailand's relations with Indonesia, the largest and most active member in ASEAN, will be given a new emphasis by the Thai policy makers in this decade. Although Thailand does not have any bilateral problem with Indonesia, their political and economic interests in the region could lead to competition. The challenge is how to handle this competition and maintain a friendly atmosphere for cooperation between the two, and within ASEAN.

Vietnam

Suharto Entourage Visit Called 'Fine Success'

BK2211050190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 90

[NHAN DAN 22 November Editorial: "A New Step of Development in the Relations of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia]

[Text] The official friendship visit to our country by President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia and his wife and entourage has just concluded with fine success.

During their short visit to our country, President Suharto and his entourage witnessed the spirit of close friendship of our leaders and people toward the distinguished guests, as well as toward the stalwart country and people of Indonesia.

The meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries on Vietnamese-Indonesian relations and on regional and international issues of bilateral concern proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship, and mutual trust and understanding.

The two sides issued a joint communique pointing out that Vietnam and Indonesia—the two countries with similarities in the history of struggle for national independence—are now sharing the same desire to struggle to make themselves prosperous and powerful so as to help turn Southeast Asia into a genuine zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and development. These are the firm bases for sharpening Vietnamese-Indonesian relations of friendship and cooperation which, in recent years, have constantly been strengthened in many different fields.

The sides unanimously affirmed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia are the valuable assets that the two nations are duty-bound to take care of for the interests of the people of each country, as well as for peace, stability, and development in the region.

The Vietnamese-Indonesian agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which came into being on this occasion, constitutes a positive manifestation of the effort to further develop the increasingly effective cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides also agreed to carry on negotiations on the delineation of the continental shelf boundary between the countries on the basis of traditional friendship and good neighborliness, and in conformity with international law and tradition.

With an understanding that the situation in the world as well as in the region is undergoing profound and swift changes that not only help ease tension in international relations but also bring about new challenges and opportunities, both sides pledged to continue cooperating with each other in the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, thereby helping to shape a favorable international environment. In that spirit, President Suharto welcomed Vietnam's desire to participate in ASEAN's treaty of friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia signed in 1976 and to join ASEAN at a later date.

As active members of the nonaligned movement, the two sides also asserted determination to continue contributing to mankind's common struggle for world peace and security, as well as for national independence and a new and equitable international economic order.

Regarding the Cambodian issue, the two sides noted with satisfaction that thanks to joint efforts, they have been able to move closer to a comprehensive political solution that would lead to the establishment of a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodian state with friendly relations with all countries in the region.

Both sides expressed the hope that the Supreme National Council—SNC—of Cambodia would make every effort to solve all the existing problerms.

The Vietnamese side acknowledged the positive and dynamic contributions to jointly seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue by Indonesia, which has played a leading role in promoting the trend of dialogue between groups of countries in Southeast Asia and is now taking the lead in sharpening relations with Vietnam in the new stage.

The peoples of Vietnam and Indonesia rejoice at the fine results of the official friendship visit to Vietnam by President Suharto and his entourage. The success of this visit marks a new step in the development of the relations of traditional friendship and close cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia for the interests of the two nations, as well as for peace, stability, cooperation, and development in the region and the world as a whole.

We hope that in the face of the present world trend, the cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia, as well as the relations between our country and other countries in the region, will be strengthened further. Southeast Asian nations are fully provided with the conditions for cooperation to develop themselves in line with the trend of the world.

Radio Hails Visit

BK2211101890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Duong Quang Minh commentary: "New Progress in the Vietnam-Indonesia Relations"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to Vietnam by Indonesian President Suharto on 19-21 November at the invitation of the SRV Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong was crowned with splendid success. Through the Indonesian President visit, Vietnam and Indonesia have better understood each other, thus creating favorable conditions for strengthening the existing friendship between the two nations.

Through their meetings and talks with Vietnamese party and state leaders, President Suharto and other Indonesian officials highly appraised notable achievements scored by the Vietnamese people in their efforts to build and develop the country in accordance to the current renovation policy.

President Suharto highly praised Vietnam's efforts to maintain an independent and sovereignty-based foreign policy while developing friendly and cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and benefit. The gist of this foreign policy is to contribute to restoring peace in the region and the world, thereby creating favorable conditions for national construction.

For our part, we highly appraised significant achievements scored by the fraternal Indonesian people, under President Suharto, in their five-year development plans. We are very happy to see that the Indonesian people are making preparations for the take-off stage in order to start the second 25-year comprehensive development period. We support Indonesia's consistent independent and active foreign policy in persuance of national and regional resilience, thereby greatly contributing to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality free from nuclear weapons.

Another noteworthy feature of President Suharto's official friendly visit to Vietnam is that the two countries affirmed the necessity to develop more vigorously the bilateral cooperation in various fields, thereby serving the interests of each country in the new pattern of international relations. We have realized that the world situation, including that in the Asia-Pacific and the Southeast Asian region, was undergoing rapid, profound changes which have not only led to easing the tension in international relations but have also given rise to new challenges and opportunities.

In this context, Vietnam and Indonesia held that only by enhancing the existing friendship between the two countries on the basis of mutual trust and respect, will both sides be able to surge forward more rapidly. Agreements on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation signed by both sides and the decision to set up a joint commission to accelerate and strengthen cooperation between the two nations made during President Suharto's visit to Vietnam have affirmed progress in the Vietnam-Indonesia relations.

Vietnam and Indonesia share the common efforts in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue in conformity with the interests of the Cambodian and other peoples in the region. Since the issuance of the July 1987 Vietnam-Indonesia Joint Communique, efforts to resolve the Cambodian issue have achieved great progress. We hope that with tireless efforts of our two countries and of the world community, the Cambodian issue will be settled and that a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned State of Cambodia advocating friendship with all countries in the region will be established soon.

The Vietnamese people view President Suharto's official friendly visit to Vietnam as a new milestone in the history of friendship between the two nations. Welcoming the success of this visit, the Vietnamese people wish that the friendship be further developed and consolidated for the cause of development in each country, for social progress, and for the mutual interests of the Southeast Asian region and the world community as a whole.

Thach-Alatas News Conference

BK2211104490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Report by Voice of Vietnam Correspondent Tran Trong Truy—portions recorded]

[Text] Before President Suharto and the other distinguished Indonesian guests left Hanoi at 0900 this morning, our Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas jointly gave a news conference at the Government Guest House in Hanoi. More than 100 journalists representing Vietnamese and Indonesian news agencies, radio and broadcasting stations, the Thai newspaper THE NATION, AFP, THE BOSTON GLOBE, XINHUA, KYODO, TASS, ADN, Australian, Japanese, and British television stations, and so forth, attended. Representatives of some foreign embassies, the United Nations, and a number of international organizations in Hanoi were on hand. The presence of a large number of mass media workers showed how great public interest in President Suharto's visit to Vietnam was.

Opening the conference, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: I am greatly honored to introduce His Excellency Ali Alatas, a very famous personage well known to the public as one of the two co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, as well as of JIM 1 [Jakarta Informal Meeting-1], JIM 2, and the conference on the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia. Even if I spoke lengthily, I would not be able to fully introduce His Excellency Ali Alatas. I would like to invite him to talk with the journalists now.

The Indonesian foreign minister thanked Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for his warm introduction and said:

[Begin recording in English fading into Vietnamese translation] His Excellency Nguyen Co Thach and I have cooperated closely with each other in many international as well as regional issues. [end recording]

His Excellency Ali Alatas announced: A few minutes ago, we signed an agreement on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. A copy of the joint press communique on President

Suharto's visit to Vietnam must have been made available to you by now. In the communique, both sides shared the view that this visit has created an important landmark in the longstanding and very fine relations between Vietnam and Indonesia. You, friends, know that our relations of cooperation have existed since time immemorial. These relations have stood the test of time and ordeals. With this visit of President Suharto, we have built additionally very important landmarks in the relations of cooperation between the two countries, opening up great and tremendous prospects, especially in the economic, scientific, and technological fields.

We have especially agreed on cooperation in the exploitation of oil and gas and in infrastructure development such as sea port construction, air transportation, tourism, agricultural and forestry production, etc. We have also agreed that within the capabilities of Indonesia, we will be very glad to share with Vietnam whatever experience we have gained.

During my talks with His Excellency Nguyen Co Thach, we have discussed extensively about our multilaterial and bilateral relations. Outstanding issues are very few and it can be said that there is none. In fact, there are only minor things to be undertaken in order to finalize the settlement of other matters. We have talked to each other and have come near to finalizing the delimitation of the continental shelf boundary between the two countries. Indonesia has had treaties on such matter with its neighboring countries. We want to do the same with Vietnam and we are determined to sign an agreement in this respect with Vietnam as soon as possible.

We have also briefly touched on the process of repatriating Vietnamese refugees.

Foreign Minister Alatas went on: We noted that profound changes now taking place in the world are concerning us. We must be prepared for the next decades with regard to cooperation among countries in Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Asian-Pacific region.

We, the ASEAN nations, always believe that we will grow into a large community rallying more member countries in the region. That is why we hope to see an early settlement of the Cambodian issue, for this issue has long continued as a stumbling bloc to the relations between countries.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Alatas touched on various problems arising in the process of solving the Cambodian issue, as he is one of the two co-chairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia..

He affirmed duirng his talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach: Vietnam and Indonesia share the view that this is an internal matter of the SNC. Mr. Alatas expressed regrets that he did not have enough time to specify those matters discussed during his talks with Vietnam. He reserved his time for questions by newsmen.

Correspondent Kawi Chongkitthawon of the Thai newspaper THE NATION asked:

[Begin recording] What is the outcome of your talks yesterday with Foreign Minister Hor Namhong of the State of Cambodia over the SNC issue. Did you learn in the talks of His Excellency Hun Sen agreeing to a proposal for appointing Mr. Sihanouk as chairman and Mr. Hun Sen as vice chairman of the SNC? [end recording]

Mr. Alatas replied:

[Begin recording] During that talks, I did not refer mainly to the SNC issue, but on that occasion I explained the nature and intentions as well as the outcome of the recent Jakarta meeting. During the talks, I had the chance to listen directly from His Excellency Hor Namhong on his stance. But I am not in a good position to speak of his stance on his behalf. All I can say now is that I have understood the problems more fully and comprehensively. I hope that there will be a solution because in addition to the talks held here, there had also been talks held in China between our president and the Chinese leadership and between me and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. Our president has met Sihanouk in Beijing. I hold that these things are very useful in my efforts as a co-chairman. To fulfill my duty, I am trying to push the peaceful process forward. [end recording]

Next, a correspondent of the Australian Television Corporation asked: Your Excellency, when do you think that the Paris international conference will be convened?

Mr. Alatas replied that to accelerate the process, the two co-chairmen of the conference have met in Jakarta. As for the coming conference, it will be a plenary conference of the Coordinating Committee of the Paris international conference. At the conference, the parties concerned will consult with one another and this will be an opportunity for the participants of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to study suggestions to be advanced by the two co-chairmen. Now we have already had a skeletal document but it still needs delicate, complicated, and difficult negotiations. And with these difficulties taken into consideration, we have planned to give flexibility to the time frame. We hope that the Cambodian issue will be settled as soon as possible. This settlement should, of course, not be designed to serve anyone's purpose. The timing should not be dependent on anyone. The longer the Cambodian issue is prolonged, the greater the Cambodian people will suffer and the fiercer the meaningless mayhems will become. We are therefore trying all we can to attain our goal within this year or the beginning of next year at the latest.

Next, U.S. paper THE BOSTON GLOBE correspondent (Mary Kay Majestin) asked: [Begin recording in English fading into Vietnamese translation] Time is in the hands of the Cambodian parties. We know, however, that the Khmer factions are making active preparations for the dry season offensive drive whereas we need them to take part in the peace campaigns. Is there any solution then? [end recording]

The Indonesian foreign minister answered:

[Begin recording in English fading into Vietnamese translation] Well, I don't know whether they share my views but I want to believe so. For a long time now, Indonesia and other countries have tried to work toward a quick solution to the Cambodian issue. Maybe other forces want the fighting to drag on. We have the opportunity and elan to reach a comprehensive and fair solution to the Cambodian issue now. I am afraid that if we miss this opportunity, the world will not wait for us. I hope that the Cambodian parties will recognize this fact. [end recording]

After Foreign Minister Alatas had finished his answer, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said:

[Begin recording] His Excellency Alatas and I have discussed and agreed on the urgent need to help achieve a political solution to the Cambodian issue as soon as possible in the interests of all sides concerned, including the Cambodian parties. I have told him that we would not allow ourselves to be hostages of the Cambodian parties forever. I have also said the same thing to the Thai prime minister and the Thai foreign minister. [end recording]

Next, an Indonesian correspondent posed a question for Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He said: Your Excellency Nguyen Co Thach, the SNC is not operating now. Who is Cambodia's representative then?

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach answered:

[Begin recording] In principle, the SNC now represents Cambodia's sovereignty and not the tripartite coalition. The SNC is not operating but this does not mean that Cambodia is a no-man's land where people are free to act at will. I am sure that if you want to go there, you must apply for a visa. I also know that there are certain things, for example, smuggled goods, that you can go and get without a visa. As for other comments, I am sure you know all about them. [end recording]

Next, a Japanese correspondent raised another question for Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He said:

[Begin recording] I have a question about an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue. This is a very important issue for Cambodia. Do you think that this is also an important issue for Vietnam? As you may know, as long as an overall political solution for the Cambodian issue is not yet reached, the world community will continue to refuse to provide Vietnam with necessary aid for national construction. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach answered:

[Begin recording] Yes, you are correct. That kind of aid is necessary for Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, and many other countries. We have done all we can. By this, I mean the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. You should try to see what other countries concerned have done. They have done nothing. Instead, they have raised many demands. We all know that the outstanding problem rests with the SNC issue, which involves Cambodia's sovereignty. This is not something that Vietnam can exchange for foreign aid. I am sure you will agree with me on this. Because this involves Cambodia's sovereignty, no country can get it in return for aid. [end recording]

Dear friends, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's answer to the Japanese correspondent's question was the last one and the news conference ended there.

Joint Press Communique Reported

BK2111105590 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 21 Nov 90

["Vietnam-Indonesia Joint Press Communique"—VNA heading]

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 21—At the invitation of the president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, His Excellency Mr. Vo Chi Cong, His Excellency President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia paid an official visit of friendship to Vietnam from November 19-21, 1990. The president of the Republic of Indonesia was accompanied by Madame Suharto; the coordinating minister for economy, finance, industry and development Supervision, His Excellenxcy Mr. Radius Prawiro; the minister for foreign affairs, His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas and the minister/secretary of state, His Excellency Mr. Murdiono.

President Suharto and his entourage were accorded a warm and cordial welcome by the Government and people of Vietnam, reflecting the traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

President Suharto visited the mausoleum of the late President Ho Chi Minh in homage to his dedication, devotion and sacrifices to the Vietnamese struggle for independence and freedom. The president also visited his residence and office.

During their stay in Vietnam President Suharto and his entourage toured a number of cultural and economic centres and were given explanations on Vietnamese cultural traditions and current developments.

President Suharto had a cordial meeting with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh, and had separate talks with President of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong, with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, on Vietnam-Indonesia relations, and on regional and international issues of common interest.

There were separate meetings between His Excellency Mr. Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of

Ministers, and His Excellency Mr. Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economy, finance and industry and development supervision, and between His Excellency Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, and the Indonesian minister for foreign affairs, His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas. The talks took place in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship, mutual trust and understanding.

Taking part in the talks, on the Vietnamese side were: His Excellency Mr. Tran Quang Co, vice minister for foreign affairs; His Excellency Mr. Hoang Thuc Tan, deputy head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; His Excellency Mr. Ho Huan Nghiem, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee; His Excellency Mr. Dinh Phu Dinh, vice minister of trade; His Excellency Mr. Vu Khoan, vice minister for foreign affairs; His Excellency Mr. Tran Huy Chuong, assistant minister for foreign affairs and director of the Southeast Asia and South Pacific Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Mr. Do Ngoc Duong, ambassador-designate to the Republic of Indonesia; and other senior officials.

On the Indonesian side were: His Excellency Mr. Murdiono, minister/secretary of state; His Excellency Mr. Aswimarmo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Mr. Wiryono Sastrohandoyo, director general of political affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Srihadi, second assistant to the minister of coordinator for economic, financial, industrial affairs and for the supervision of development; Mr. J.B. Sudarmanto Kadarisman, head of the state protocol; Mr. Puji Kuntarso, director general of Foreign Economic Relations Department of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Sucipto Umar, expert staff to the minister of industry; Mr. Azhari Bur, director of Asia and Pacific, Department of Foreign Affairs; and other senior officals.

1. During the talks the Vietnamese leaders informed President Suharto not only of the important initial achievements recorded but also of the outstanding problems in the comprehensive renovation currently underway in Vietnam in the economic, political and socio-cultural fields and in both domestic and foreign affairs. They also reaffirmad that the primary objective of Vietnam's foreign policy was to contribute to the efforts to bring about peaceful international and regional conditions conducive for national reconstruction. They emphasized Vietnam's determination to pursue an independent and sovereignty-based foreign policy while developing friendly and cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. President Suharto highly valued the significant achievements of the Vietnamese people in their efforts for national reconstruction and development under the present policy of renovation. He expressed the confidence that on these very important premises, Vietnam would be able to further consolidate its efforts in building a peaceful and prosperous country and in playing an enhanced role in regional international affairs.

2. President Suharto informed the Vietnamese leaders of the achievements of Indonesia's national development after implementing four five-year plans, and the current five-year plan which would conclude the first long term-25 year overall development period. The President further explained that Indonesia is currently preparing itself for the take-off stage during the sixth five-year plan which will be the start of the second 25-year overall development period, based on Indonesia's national philosophy, Pancasila. The president reaffirmed Indonesia's consistent independent and active foreign policy, in persuance of national and regional resilience as well as the common endeavour by ASEAN for the realisation of the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN). The Vietnamese leaders highly appreciated the significant achievements gained by the fraternal Indonesian people, under the leadership of President Suharto.

3. The Vietnamese leaders and President Suharto noted with satisfaction the ever closer relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia in various fields over recent years. The two sides held that these close relations have been growing due to the deep mutual respect between the two nations which share similar historical backgrounds in the struggle for national independence as well as for their common aspiration for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia. The two sides held that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries constituted a precious asset which the two nations had to preserve and promote for the sake of their peoples, countries and of peace stability and development in the region. The two sides noted with satisfaction that on the occasion of President Suharto's visit, the two sides signed the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and agreed to set up a joint commission to further promote and consolidate cooperation between the two countries.

4. The two sides agreed to encourage investments in the form of joint ventures and cooperation in the petroleum industry, sea port construction, air transportation, tourism, agriculture, forestry, banking and training of economic management personnel. The two sides agreed to hold regular consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs and or their senior officials from the Foreign Ministries and other ministries. The two sides agreed to expedite the negotiations on the delimitation of the continental shelf boundary between the two countries in the spirit of their traditional friendship and good neighbourliness with a view to ensuring equitable benefits for both and in accordance with the UN Law of Sea Convention as well as general international law principles and practice.

5. The two sides were of the view that the world situation, including the situation in the Asia-Pacific and the South East Asia region was undergoing profound and rapid changes which have not only led to relaxation of tensions in international relations but have also given rise to new challenges and opportunities.

Under the impact of the scientific and technological revolutions, and the emergence of new and fundamental trends in the world economy, the pattern of international relations has been transformed into a globalized system, thereby posing the developing countries with a new international environment.

As the gap between the developed and the developing countries has continued to widen, the prices of primary products have gone into constant decline, the burden of external debt of the developing countries has aggravated and trade protectionism has grown from bad to worse, the developing countries are being confronted with ever greater problems. While the era of the cold war is coming to an end, the prospects for cooperation in peaceful coexistence among countries with different political social systems are opening up. As active members of the Non-Aligned Movement, the two sides reaffirmed that they would continue to make constructive contributions to the struggle of mankind to achieve international peace and security, national independence, and a new and equitable international economic order. In this regard, the two sides pledged to continue to cooperate for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, thereby contributing to the creation of a favourable international environment.

Under such an atmosphere the countries of South East Asia would be enabled to concentrate their resources on economic development and on turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, cooperation and friendship, free of nuclear weapons. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and the five principles of peaceful coexistence as a basis for nurturing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Prompted by the desire to contribute to the consolidation of peace, stability and cooperation in the region, the Vietnamese leaders reiterated Vietnam's wish to accede to ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East Asia signed in 1976, and at a later stage to join ASEAN. President Suharto welcomed Vietnam's intentions to participate more actively in regional cooperative endeavours.

6. The two sides noted with satisfaction that effort to resolve the Cambodia question has moved into a new and more hopeful stage and closer to a comprehensive political settlement leading to the establishment of a peaceful, independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia, having friendly relations with all countries in the region. The Vietnam-Indonesia Joint Communique of July 29, 1987 at Ho Chi Minh City opened up the negotiating process towards peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem, which in turn has led to JIM I [the Jakarta Informal Meeting I], JIM II [the Jakarta Informal Meeting II], PICC [the Paris International Conference on Cambodia] and IMC [the International Meeting on Cambodia]. The two sides shared the view that the working group meeting on Cambodia held in Jakarta from 9-10 November 1990 has made significant progress in assisting the two co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) in preparing the reconvening of the PICC by examining various proposals and ideas on a draft agreement to be proposed by the two co-chairmen to the Coordinating Committee of the PICC for its consideration. They expressed their hope that the Supreme National Council of Cambodia would make every effort to resolve the remaining problems.

7. The president and Madame Suharto expressed their profound gratitude to the Vietnamese leaders and people for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded them and members of the delegation.

President Suharto invited the president of the Council of State His Exellency Mr.Vo Chi Cong and the chairman of the Council of Ministers His Exellency Mr. Do Muoi to pay an official visit to the Republic of Indonesia. President Vo Chi Cong and Chairman Do Muoi thanked President Suharto and accepted the invitation with pleasure. The dates of the visits are to be agreed upon through diplomatic channel.

Farewell Ceremony Held

BK2311041990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] This morning, 21 November, Vietnam and Indonesia signed an agreement on economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two nations. The agreement was the first concrete result in President Suharto's official friendly visit to Vietnam. Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

After the signing ceremony, the two ministers held a news conference attended by hundreds of Vietnamese and foreign newsmen and many representatives of UN organizations based in Vietnam. At the news conference the two ministers highly appraised the splendid success of President Suharto's official friendly visit to Vietnam. A joint Vietnam-Indonesia press communique on President Suharto's visit was issued.

At 1030 sharp, a farewell ceremony for the Indonesian President, Mrs. Suharto, and distinguished Indonesian guests was solemnly held at the Chi Linh Square in Hanoi. Attending the function were Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao, Council of Ministers Vice Chairmen Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Co Thach, and Tran Duc Luong, many ministers and vice ministers, and Hanoi municipal people's committee chairman Le At Hoi. They wished President Suharto and distinguished Indonesian guests farewell. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi, children and people of the capital city who waved farewell to President Suharto and his entourage.

Later, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Vo Nguyen Giap and his wife sent off the Indonesian President, Mrs. Suharto, and distinguished Indonesian guests at the Noi Bai International Airport.

VNA Quotes Chinese Paper on Xinsha, Nansha

BK2011153590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] According to a Vietnam News Agency report, the LIBERATION daily of China recently quoted a XINHUA report saying that during a seminar on the defense of Xinsha and Nansha, which are the Hoang Sa [Paracels] and Truong Sa [Spratlys] archipelagoes, the Chinese side has argued that these two archipelagoes are Chinese territory and stressed that any plots and acts of aggression, occupation, and division against our Nansha archipelagoes will certainly not be tolerated.

Such a statement by the Chinese side is at variance with a statement by Chinese Premier Li Peng on 12 August 1990 during his visit to Singapore. He said: China is ready to normalize its relations with Vietnam and to discuss all problems such as the dispute over the Nansha archipelagoes. China is ready to cooperate with Southeast Asian countries to develop the archipelagoes.

The Vietnamese side has several times asserted that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are Vietnam's territory and has expressed its readiness to negotiate peacefully with China and other countries involved to settle all disputes over these two archipelagoes.

Japanese Ambassador Gives Enthronement Reception

BK2011162390 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 20—Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam Kuniaki Asomura and his wife gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the enthronement and 57th birthday of His Majesty Emperor Akihito.

Among his guests were Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Minister of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism Tran Hoan.

Ambassador K. Asomura, Vice Chairman Nguyen Co Thach raised toasts to the constant development of the friendship between Japan and Vietnam in the interests of the two peoples and of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Le Quang Dao Receives Outgoing Swiss Envoy

BK2211161990 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 22—Vice-President of the State Council Le Quang Dao, empowered by President Vo Chi Cong, received Swiss Ambassador Gerard Fonjallaz who paid him a farewell visit here on Wednesday. Vice-President Le Quang Dao had a cordial talk with the out-going diplomat.

Joint Venture With Philippines Inaugurated

BK2111074990 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 21—The Epem Joint Venture specializing in white sand exploitation and processing in Cam Ranh, Khanh Hoa Province, has been officially put into operation.

This joint venture was set up by the Import-Export and Sea Transportation Investment Corporation of Khanh Hoa (ISES) and the Imex Pancifi Corporation of the Philippines with a legal investment of $4 million. The Imex Pancifi Corporation contributes $2 million to building establishment for sand exploitation, transportation, and processing sand for export.

The white sand deposit of the Cam Ranh mine is estimated at 41 million tons, of which 17 milion tons are of the first grade.

Directive Bans Unauthorized Copper Trading

BK2311073390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Report on Council of Ministers' "recent" directive banning unauthorized copper trading]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued directive No. 388, banning unauthorized copper hoarding and trading at the border as the situation is reportedly becoming uncontrollable.

The directive says: All unauthorized copper transported, stored, and stockpiled by any individual, organization, public organ, or unit that has abused official transportation, warehouses, dockyards, statestores, public offices, and homes for this purpose shall be confiscated.

Cars, scooters, motor boats, and other rudimentary vehicles used to transport illegally-obtained copper of any economic organization or business household, irrespective of what economic components it belongs to, shall be confiscated.

Any administrative or support service organ belonging to whatever ministries, national defense or interior, found abusing state transportation to transport illegal copper is liable to a fine three times the value of the seized inventory. Depending on the severity, the head of the unit concerned and the transport operator will be liable to administrative discipline or legal prosecution.

If the organ in charge of the transportation fails to pay the fines in full, public security forces shall temporarily detain these vehicles until the fines are fully paid.

For collectives operating large vehicles such as trains, airplanes, river or sea-going boats and lighters, who abuse these means of transportation to carry illegal copper, they, including the operator, will be liable to fines three times the value of the seized copper. In serious cases, they may face legal action.

Regarding passengers carrying illegal copper, apart from having their goods confiscated, they are liable to fines three times the value of the goods. Depending on the severity, they may face further administrative punishment or even legal prosecution.

For organizations or individuals using their warehouses, public offices, homes, or schools to store illegal copper, they are liable to fines three times the value of the seized goods.

Any one found guilty of storing illegal copper including the head of the unit or public organ concerned is liable to administrative discipline or legal prosecution.

The Ministry of Interior and various localities must initiate a mass movement, especially among people in various villages and city wards, to participate in wiping out illegal copper trading. Also, people must not work for copper smugglers. Instead, they must help investigate and tip off authorities on the whereabouts of illegal copper, and regard this exercise as an important part of the current mass movement to safeguard national security.

The Ministry of Interior and various localities must plan counter measures and draw on their experience after each phase. They must develop what is good and overcome the bad so as to stamp out illegal copper trading and end the current scourge of electric wires being cut and stolen and mechanical devices being cannibalized to get copper components for sale.

Police To Suppress Illegal Copper Trading

BK2211093190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Text] The people's police force recently coordinated with many agencies, units, and localities to suppress illegal trading of copper on various communications lines throughout the country.

Since early November the authorities have discovered 34 cases of illegal trading and confiscated more than 58,700 kgs of copper. The authorities have also arrested 54 persons engaged in this trade along various railroads and confiscated more than 15,600 kgs of copper. This illegal trading, however, is still prevalent in many border provinces.

The People's Police General Department has urged units and localities to take appropriate measures to stop this crime by encouraging the people to monitor, discover, and inform the authorities of any illegal trading. Moreover, the general department, together with other functional agencies, is mapping out plans to stop the illegal trading of copper at its root cause.

Council of Ministers Issues Cigarette Directive

BK2311141390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers just issued a directive to adjust and reorganize matters relating to cigarettes' production and circulation.

In order to put the cigarettes' production and circulation into plans to overcome the present chaotic situation, the state will manage the production and distribution of cigarettes in the market to ensure the consumer's demand and taste. Initially, the following things should be done well:

Concentrate on investing heavily in the already existing production units to improve the products, raising the quality and quantity of cigarettes.

Temporarily postpone the construction of new cigarette production units by any financial sources.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry together with the People's Committee in provinces, cities, and special zones should examine, assess, and rearrange local cigarette production units, balancing them to make sure there are enough materials and supplements for these units. Initially, it is necessary to have plans to improve the technical staff, industrial processing units, the products, and the quality of cigarettes in the units.

From now on, the importation of processing equipment to expand the capacity of the existing production units must have the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry before the Ministry of Commerce can issue permission to import the equipment.

Cigarettes labeled with foreign names are produced to sell overseas. If they are to be consumed locally, they must be permitted and printed clearly "Made in Vietnam" on the packet, otherwise they will be treated as illegally imported cigarettes.

The selling price of cigarettes is to be determined by producers and consumers' organizations, and is not to be increased at someone's convenience.

Circular on Oil, Gasoline Control Issued

BK2311113390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Nov 90

[Report on 21 November circular by the Central Steering Committee for Market Control on oil and gasoline control]

[Text] The Central Steering Committee for Market Control issued a circular on 21 November, providing guidance for the control of the oil and gasoline market. The circular reads as follows:

The cross-border trade of gasoline and oil, including kerosene, shall be strictly prohibited. The state shall exercise unified control over the trade of oil and gasoline, including kerosene, in the domestic market. It shall try its best to meet reasonable demands for oil and gasoline from the production, national defense, and other fuel-consuming sectors and to create favorable conditions for fuel users to conveniently buy oil and gasoline at directed prices.

Trade offices and market control committees of various provinces, cities, and special zones are hereby requested to order all private households dealing in oil and gasoline, including kerosene, to renew the registration of their businesses in order to obtain a license to operate as a retail agent. Licenses for retail petroleum sales shall only be granted to those people meeting prescribed conditions.

Those dealing in oil and gasoline without a permit shall be ordered to stop their business. Beginning 15 December 1990 at the latest, those dealing in oil and gasoline without a permit shall be regarded as illegal; their wares and means of doing business shall be confiscated, and the persons found guilty shall be tried according to regulations now in force.

The Central Steering Committee for Market Control will organize three mobile inspection teams with the first team operating in the area from Thua Thien Hue northward, the second operating from Quang Nam-Danang to Thuan Hai, and the third operating in other areas in southern provinces. They will cooperate with local inspection and control forces in inspecting all organizations and individuals dealing in oil and gasoline, including central or local state-run trade organizations, marketing cooperatives, and private individuals.

Economic Planners, Businessmen Hold Conference

BK2111024290 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 20—Vietnamese economic planners and businessmen and representatives of the business international are jointly holding a round-table conference here on matters related to the provision of the latter's consultative services to business organizations in Vietnam.

At the conference, the Vietnamese side, including representatives of the State Planning Commission and other public offices and business companies concerned, reported on Vietnam's laws and policies related to her economic development and cooperation.

Representatives of the business international inquired intensively about Vietnam's commodity prices, economic planning, anti-inflation measures, financial and economic policies, and the preferences in favour of foreign investors.

The business international representatives are paying a week-long visit to Vietnam from November 17, during which a similar round-table conference will be held in Ho Chi Minh City.

Australia

French Nuclear Test 'Disappointed' Canberra

BK2211022690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0216 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Text] Canberra, Nov 22 (AFP)—France "deeply disappointed" Australia, by exploding a nuclear bomb in French Polynesia hours after Foreign Minister Gareth Evans completed his first official visit there, the government said Thursday.

The Australian Seismological Centre here reported that an underground explosion took place at Mururoa Atoll, site of the French atomic research centre, at 1700 GMT Wednesday. The explosion, the sixth monitored this year, had "an estimated body-wave magnitude of 5.6," Seismologist Ken Muirhead said, and a yield of between 20 and 80 kilotonnes of TNT.

Trade Negotiations Minister Neal Blewett, who is acting foreign minister during Mr. Evans' current tour of six Pacific countries, said:

"It is particularly disappointing that the latest test should have been carried out within hours of the departure of Senator Evans from Papeete following his first official visit to French Polynesia."

"During his visit, Senator Evans reiterated Australia's strong opposition to France's nuclear testing programme."

Before he left Papeete, capital of French Polynesia, at 0100 GMT Wednesday, Mr. Evans said nuclear testing in the Pacific was "the only discordant note" in Australia's relations with France. But it was "a major item on the agenda," he added.

Mr. Blewett said it was "deeply disappointing that the French nuclear tests programme continues in 1990 in the face of the strong and widespread opposition of the states of the region."

Wednesday's explosion occurred one week after another nuclear test at Fangataufa, an uninhabited atoll close to Mururoa.

Earlier this month, an Australian television report said French authorities had moved their test site to Fangtaufa because Mururoa was no longer able to withstand the shocks of underground blasts. The report, carried by the government-funded channel SBS, was made during the first visit to Mururoa by a non-French television crew, at the invitation of French Prime Minister Michel Rocard.

Evans: France Should Consider Tests in Paris

BK2211035090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 GMT 22 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Nuku'Alofa, Nov 22 (AFP)—France could consider carrying out its nuclear tests in Paris rather than the Pacific, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said here Thursday.

Mr. Evans was speaking to reporters after his first official visit to French Polynesia, where France conducted a nuclear test hours after his departure on Wednesday.

Mr. Evans, in Tonga on the continuation of a Pacific tour, said he had been forewarned about the blast, the sixth and final explosion scheduled for this year. "It is very disappointing news indeed that the French have come forward with another test, as they indicated to me that yesterday that they would," he said. "If the French tests are as safe as they say they are, why can't they be carried out in Provence (southern France) or the suburbs of Paris?"

The Australian Seismological Centre in Canberra reported earlier that an underground explosion occurred at Mururoa Atoll, site of the French atomic research centre, at 1700 GMT Wednesday. It was also announced in Paris. [passage omitted]

Papua New Guinea

Hostages Held by OPM Guerrillas Said Safe

BK2311094290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 90

[Text] In Papua New Guinea, six people being held hostage by the OPM [Organisasi Papua Merdeka, or Free Papua Movement] guerrillas have sent a message to government officials saying they are safe and they are not being harmed.

Sean Dorney, who has spent the past two days in the mountainous border region, reports that one of the Filipinos has asked for medicines to treat her health problem. Dorney says the local government officials from one of the border councils made contact with the OPM rebel group sometime yesterday at a mountainous jungle location about 12 hours walking distance from the Catholic Mission Station at (Kanbaratoro).

In a recording, one of the Filipino hostages said the American and New Zealand missionaries, his two fellow Filipino road construction workers, and the Papua New Guinean district officer in charge of Amanab are alive and being fed by their captors. The OPM group has reiterated demands for Papua New Guinea to support Irian Jaya's independence from Indonesia.